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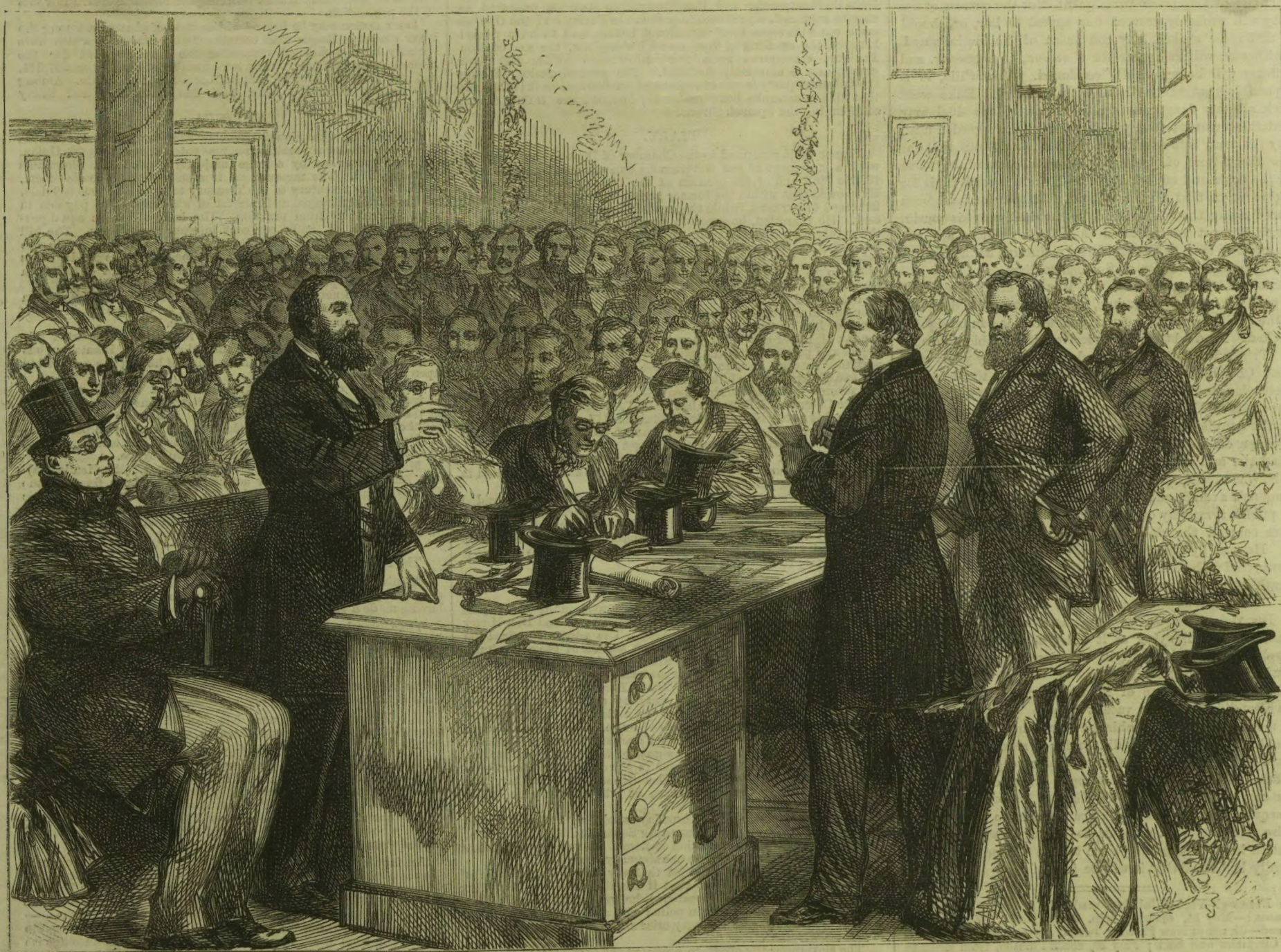
## THE FATAL DUEL IN SPAIN.

The sad event which, just a week ago, cut off in the vigour of his youth a Prince of the Royal Family of Spain, has excited less horror in Madrid than we should have anticipated. It is altogether, both in its cause and in its results, highly discreditable to Spanish Royalty. Neither can Don Enrique de Bourbon nor the Duc de Montpensier, the husband of the ex-Queen Isabella's sister, be regarded as having illustrated by his conduct in this barbarous affair the high civilisation which we have been wont to ascribe to those in whose veins runs the blue blood of kings. As far as the particulars of the late duel have yet come to hand, the Prince and the Duke alike have been for some time past moved by aspirations—covert, perhaps, rather than acknowledged—to fill the vacant throne. In the case of Prince Henry, the path chosen to supreme power was more circuitous than that of the Duke. He affected, or, perhaps felt, the liveliest devotion to Re-

publican doctrines, and, in his professed zeal to see them carried into effect in Spain, he singled out Queen Isabella's brother-in-law for rancorous attack. The last published letter which he wrote, and which is now before the British public, if it may be regarded in any respect as the measure of the man, shows him to have been a stranger to the ordinary self-restraint which hereditary rank ought to have imposed upon him. It is filled with the most virulent abuse of his rival, tempered only by the most vulgar laudation of himself. It accuses Montpensier of having intrigued for the overthrow of the ex-Queen, and of having paved the way to his occupation of the vacant throne by the expenditure of money which he had penuriously accumulated. It denounces him as a crafty Jesuit, a pretender, an inflated French pastrycook; and it quotes from General Prim's words to the effect that there is no motive, difficulty, intrigue, or violence which can weaken the profound contempt which the French Duke inspires him with, and which, he says, is experienced by every man of

worth, and by every good Spaniard in particular, on account of his political buffoonery.

The Duke de Montpensier, on his part, has indicated, rather by his movements than by his words, that he was developing, in his pursuit of the Spanish Crown, the crafty and insidious tendencies of the House of Orleans. He has appeared and disappeared successively at the most inopportune times and places for sustaining the professions he has made of non-participation in the conspiracy the success of which drove the Spanish Bourbon dynasty out of the kingdom. He was at Madrid, on his return from his residence at San Telmo, in Andalusia, when Prince Enrique's letter, to which we have already alluded, appeared in the *Epoca*. It seems probable that the secret stay which he made at Madrid, both on his way towards and his return from his private estate, and his machinations, or those of his friends, during his continuance in the city, provoked the outburst of the Prince's fury. In effect, the two aspirants for



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the highest seat of power in Spain, while each mining his approach to the object of his ambition, met one another, as it may be said, in their burrowing career, and hurried one another into the conflict which had a fatal termination. At any rate, the Duke felt himself so insulted by the scurrilous language of the Prince that, contrary to the expressed wishes of those who were about him, he insisted upon "calling out" his calumniator.

The place chosen for the duel was a village named Alcorcon, in the environs of Madrid, containing about fifty mud cabins, a stone church, and an inn, and frequently selected as a site for such hostile encounters. The principals were duly accompanied to the ground by seconds and surgeons. It had been settled by previous arrangement that the Prince and the Duke should be placed at the distance of ten paces from each other, and that they should approach one another by a single pace after each fire until one of them should have been placed hors de combat. Lots were drawn for the first shot, and this advantage fell to Don Enrique. The signal having been given, he fired, but without effect. The Duke returned his fire, and to as little purpose. The space between them was abridged as agreed upon, the same order of firing was observed, and, with a slight difference, the same result followed. The Prince's bullet, it has been stated, brushed his opponent's sleeve, and the bullet of his opponent grazed the Prince's hand. The seconds now interposed to put an end to the contest, but in vain. Once more, therefore, the combatants shortened the strip of ground which separated them, and again Don Enrique, firing first, missed his aim. Not so the Duke. With unruffled coolness he raised his weapon. It can hardly be said, with truth, that he made sure of his aim, for he is so near-sighted that he could not, even at eight paces, have sufficiently distinguished his cousin to have knowingly covered him with his pistol. He fired for the third time, with fatal effect. His adversary fell dead without having uttered a cry. The sangfroid of the Duke immediately gave way to the most violent emotion of remorse. His surgeon found—or, at any rate, deemed—it necessary to bleed him twice, but did not thereby ward off a fever which has subsequently confined the Duke, who is a corpulent man, to his bed.

What may be the political effect of this sad event it would not by any means be safe to predict. In England certainly—in France most probably—the stain of a cousin's blood upon the hand of an aspirant to the throne would obliterate a much stronger claim than any which can be urged in Spain in favour of Montpensier. But duelling, if an offence at all, is but a venial offence in the eyes of the Spanish people. Cowardice, of which the Queen's brother-in-law was vehemently suspected, especially by the army, is accounted by them a much more serious disqualification for the Crown than homicide, even though the victim was one of Royal blood. In law, we believe, the Duc de Montpensier has exposed himself to a penalty of four years' banishment. But the custom of the country will probably prevent any appeal to law, or, should legal action be evoked, any conviction of the incriminated. The witnesses will disappear for a season, if necessary, and the offence will be practically condoned. Meanwhile, it is just possible that the coolness with which the Duke went through all the dangerous contingencies of the duel may convert the contempt with which he has been regarded until now by the army into admiration; and it is notorious that the way to the throne of Spain lies between rows of bayonets under the command of Prim. Indeed, there is some basis for the speculation that the chances of Montpensier have been increased rather than diminished by the duel with his cousin, although it must be confessed that those chances are not worth much so long as General Prim maintains his hold upon the pride and the affection of Spanish soldiers.

The moral offence of which the Duc de Montpensier has been guilty is one of dark hue, and reflects great discredit upon the civilisation of the country in which it can be lightly overlooked. No doubt, he had received intolerable provocation. Prince Enrique had pursued him for many years with insults. Chafed into intense personal hatred by the defeat of his pretensions to the hand of Queen Isabella's sister when Louis Philippe caused Europe to blush at the scandal of what was called the double Spanish marriage, he is said to have taken his revenge on his successful rival, in persistently traducing his character and in filling the high circle in which he moved with the vilest calumnies. Unhappily for his surviving relatives, not a plea can be advanced in favour of the slain which can excite public sympathy on behalf of his memory. He seems to have courted the doom which awaited him. But what then? He was, by affinity at least, the Duke's cousin. He was connected with the Royal family of Spain, now in exile. His path had been crossed in youth by the good fortune rather than the superior merits of his rival in courtship. His violent, or, as we may more accurately call it, virulent, enmity, annoying as it must have been, was comparatively impotent, and might therefore have been passed over with Royal dignity. "Noblesse oblige" might have restrained the impatience of Montpensier, both as a cousin and as a candidate for the vacant throne. The gentle spirit of his mother might have whispered soothing things to the disquiet of his own—perhaps did so for a season. All, however, was to no purpose. The impulse of revenge broke down every barrier, and forced a catastrophe which every Court in Europe may well look upon with dismay. Should the event, in consequence of the train of circumstances to which it will give rise, bar the Duke's access to the Spanish throne, the retribution he will suffer may seem to him a severe one, but it can hardly be denied that it will be just.

The Ranelagh Yacht Club has made the following fixtures for this season:—May 14, opening trip, from North Woolwich to Gravesend—dinner at New Falcon; June 11, first match, from Erith to the Chapman and back; July 26, second match, from Erith to the Chapman and back.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, March 17.

We have had during the week one of those habitual rumours in circulation respecting fresh differences between M. Ollivier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Daru. This time the subject of variance is said to have been the sending of an Ambassador Extraordinary to Rome, on which Count Daru insisted, to protest in the Ecumenical Council against the proposed declaration of the Pope's infallibility, and it is understood that the Emperor was forced to have recourse to the intermediation of Prince Napoleon to bring about a good understanding between the two Ministers. However this may have been, it seems to be decided that no special envoy shall be sent, but that the Marquis de Banneville, Ambassador at Rome, shall represent the French Government at the Council. The more important Liberal newspapers think the Ministry ought not to have meddled in the affair, but have occupied themselves with home questions of greater moment, such as settling the mode of choosing the mayors, and passing a new electoral law, which before next winter would have put France in possession of a new body of representatives, the offspring of free elections and a genuine expression of the national will. The members of the Left, though numerically unimportant, are evidently determined to urge the Ministry forward, for every week gives rise to new demands on their part. At their last meeting it was decided they would demand that the Corps Législatif should control all the details of the Budget, and that the Executive should be prohibited from authorising any credits or making grants of public money, or from declaring war or proclaiming martial law, without the sanction of the Chamber.

Count Montalembert, who had been suffering from a painful malady for some considerable time past, died rather suddenly, on Sunday morning, at the age of sixty. He was the recognised champion of Liberal Catholicism in France. Fearless in the defence of his opinions, he was from his youth engaged in continual contests with authority. When only twenty-five years of age he and Lammenais, at that time editor of the *Avenir*, a paper with which Montalembert was also connected, were prosecuted for establishing a school without having first of all obtained the necessary Ministerial permission. In 1835 he was censured by the Pope for advocating the union of Catholicism and democracy, and two years later was again in collision with the Government of the day on the question of religious liberty. After the Revolution of 1848 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Assembly, and supported French intervention at Rome. At this epoch he was continually opposed to Victor Hugo, whose superior in debate he generally showed himself. Subsequently he protested against the confiscation of the Orleanist property, and, in 1854, found himself threatened with prosecution for a letter which he had written accusing the Corps Législatif of subservience to the views of the Emperor. The Government retaliated by securing his rejection at the next election, since which time he was without a seat in the Chamber. An article written by him in the *Correspondant*, reflecting upon Imperial institutions, exposed him to a prosecution which resulted in his being sentenced to a heavy fine and six months' imprisonment. The Emperor, however, instantly remitted the penalties, much to the indignation of the accused, who professed to consider himself dishonoured at this course, and soon brought a new prosecution down upon him. It is not generally known that Count Montalembert, whose mother was a Scotch woman, was born in England and spoke English with fluency.

There is a talk of M. Pietri, Prefect of the Police, being "relieved of his functions" in consequence of its having turned out that the assumed plot of February last had no more reality than that of the preceding June. M. Cochin is spoken of as Mr. Pietri's successor.

The news of the fatal result of the duel at Madrid between the Duke de Montpensier and Don Enrique de Bourbon produced, as may be supposed, a profound impression in Paris; and the *Gaulois* came out with some brief sensational letters, said to have passed between the ex-King of Spain and his nephew, the son of Don Enrique, consequent upon this unfortunate affair, but their genuineness is extremely doubtful. The general feeling among the Orleanist party is one of regret and annoyance, as it is thought that this catastrophe has considerably lessened the Duke's chance of mounting the Spanish throne.

### ITALY.

Signor Sella presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday week a statement of the Government expenditure from the year 1862 to 1867, and of the position of the Treasury in 1868 and 1869. He showed that within the former period the revenue of Italy, had increased 47 per cent, while the expenditure had decreased 35 per cent. He regretted, however, to say that the constant increase of the public debt, caused by the tardiness of the Administration in increasing the taxes and reducing the expenses, still left a considerable deficit. The Budget of 1870 exhibited a deficit of 110 millions of lire to be provided for. In conclusion, Signor Sella explained the means by which he meant to rid the country of this deficit.

Signor Sella resumed his statement on the following day. He proposes to add 10 per cent to the stamp registration and other taxes of less importance, and to appropriate entirely to the State the tax of 12 per cent upon movable property, leaving to the communes and provinces greater latitude for local taxation. The sum required by the Government until April next year will be 200,000,000 lire, and he introduced a bill, the provisions of which he felt assured would establish the equilibrium of the Budget.

The Chamber of Deputies has elected Advocate Biancheri president by 144 votes, Signor Cairoli obtaining 117. The committee of the Chamber has approved the demand of the Minister of Finance for the provisional exercise of the Budget until the end of April.

The salt tax has produced in the first two months of the present year over a million lire more than the amount collected in the corresponding period of 1869.

At a public meeting held at Florence, on Tuesday, it was decided to adopt the proposal of Signor Fazzari to construct a large vessel for General Bixio in order to facilitate the commerce of Italy with India and Australia; and Signor Bombini, Fenzi, Barini, and Bellinghaz were deputed to open subscriptions in the principal cities of Italy to carry out this object.

### SPAIN.

A duel with pistols was fought at Alcorcon, near Madrid, on Saturday last, between the Duke de Montpensier and Don Henry de Bourbon, a brother of the ex-King. The adversaries fired the first time at a distance of ten yards, but neither of them was hurt. The second time the distance was nine yards, but still neither of the shots took effect. The third time the combatants were placed at a distance of eight yards from each other. Don Henry fired first, and missed aim. He was then shot dead by the Duke. The latter behaved with great coolness during the action, but was afterwards very much affected, and had to be bled twice. The supposed cause of the duel was the fact of printed documents, dated March 7, having been circulated in Madrid, signed by Don Henry de Bourbon, attacking the Duke de Montpensier in the coarsest and most personal terms. The funeral of Don Henry, on Tuesday, was largely attended by the Freemasons, of whose society he was a member.

The Cortes rejected, on Thursday week, a motion brought forward by the Republicans censuring Senor Zorilla on account of certain proceedings at the election at Zeres. A vote of confidence in the Ministers was afterwards unanimously agreed to.

General Prim has again denied that any *coup d'état* in Spain is contemplated, and he declares that if the liberty of the Cortes in its choice of a Sovereign is threatened, he will defend it against all comers. The Marshal has been pelted with stones in the streets of Madrid by a crowd, who in angry cries expressed their disapproval of the conscription.

The Government is about to augment the funds of the treasury by selling some of the mines and salt works of the country.

### PORTUGAL.

The elections have been completed, and resulted in a large majority for the Government. All its members have been re-elected. It is stated that the Slave Treaty of 1842 between England and Portugal is about to be revised. The Marquis d'Abrantes, rendered famous for his attachment to the Dom Miguelite party, is dead.

### BELGIUM.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Senate M. Frère Orban defended the Electoral Reform Bill introduced by the Government, and concluded his speech as follows:—"We wish to adopt the means best calculated to ensure the participation of a large number of voters at the elections, but we certainly do not intend to throw ourselves into the hands of the illiterate masses whose influence has always been fatal to free institutions."

Bills have been introduced in the Chambers proposing that the import duties on salt and fish shall be abolished; that a cheap postal system to the interior of the country shall be established, and that the excise duty on the manufacture of alcohol shall be increased.

### SWITZERLAND.

A grant of 1,000,000f. as a subvention for the construction of the St. Gothard Railway has been conceded almost unanimously by the Grand Council of the Canton of Berne.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath has discussed the resolutions introduced by the Government with reference to the rising in Dalmatia, and has adopted a motion declaring that the measures taken by the Administration were justifiable and are approved, and that it disapproves of all the motions which imply a censure upon the conduct of the Government.

Marquis Pepoli has resigned his post as Italian Ambassador at Vienna, and will be succeeded by General Menabrea, whose appointment is regarded as a marked proof of the friendly disposition of the Italian Government towards Austria.

### GERMANY.

In the sitting of the North German Parliament on Thursday week an attempt to obtain the third reading of those clauses of the penal code that referred to capital punishment before other portions of the measure was unsuccessful. The members discussed the extradition treaty with Belgium and the draught of the new Prussian penal code at their sitting on Tuesday. The former was read the first and second time without opposition. In the debate upon the latter a resolution providing that political offenders should be confined in fortresses instead of in gaols, unless their acts were the result of dishonourable motives, was carried.

The Upper House of the Baden Diet has adopted unanimously the jurisdiction convention with the North German Confederation. The Lower House has sanctioned the subvention of three million francs for the St. Gothard Railway.

In the sitting of the Württemberg Chamber of Deputies yesterday week a motion was introduced by the Democratic and Great German party proposing that the Chamber should request the Government to reduce the period during which the yearly contingents have to serve with the Line, and to make other modifications of the military law.

### RUSSIA.

The Government has released, on certain conditions, a number of persons imprisoned for complicity in a Socialist conspiracy.

Count Tolsty, Minister of Public Instruction, has presented the Moscow Slave Committee of 1870 with another 1000 roubles.

The Minister of Education has invited Slavonic students in Austria to enter the Russian Universities in order to be trained as teachers, and has appropriated a sum of 25,000 roubles a year for this purpose. The reason of this measure is stated to be that the number of teachers in Russia itself is quite insufficient for the wants of the population.

Some notion may be formed of the state of education among the lower classes in Russia from certain official particulars which have recently been published respecting the men recruited for the Russian army last year. The total number of recruits was 87,314, and of these, it was found, only 5533 could read and write. Among the recruits were 856 Jews, 1491 Mohammedans, and thirty "Pagans."

### AMERICA.

The President has signed a proclamation for the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, making negroes voters throughout the Union.

The Senate has by a large majority passed Mr. Sherman's Funding Bill. The measure, as it stands in its amended form, authorises the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 1,200,000,000 dols. in bonds, the principal and interest of which are to be payable in coin and exempt from taxation. The issue will be in equal proportions, at 5, 4, and 4 per cent interest respectively. The bill grants the Secretary of the Treasury power to pay agents in the United States and abroad 1 per cent to negotiate the bonds. It is believed that the bill will be greatly modified, if not defeated, in the House of Representatives.

The negro senator for Mississippi, the successor to Mr. Jefferson Davis, made his first speech in the Senate, on Wednesday, in favour of universal amnesty and universal suffrage.

The Senate's committee on foreign relations has reported adversely upon the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo; but the friends of the treaty are still sanguine of having it considered in open Session.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill admitting Texas into the Union under the same restrictions as were imposed in the cases of Virginia and Mississippi. It has also passed the bill for the reduction of the list of officers in the army by 33 per cent.

Mr. C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, has, in a lecture given at Washington, developed his plans for a third voyage.

Miss Lydia Thompson, the actress, her husband (Mr. Henderson), and Miss Markham, another actress, have all been fined by the Chicago magistrates for assaulting Mr. Storey, the editor and critic of a newspaper in that city. The parties are, moreover, to be prosecuted for conducting themselves in a manner likely to excite to a riot.

The Danube is now declared to be open throughout for traffic.

Admiral Sir Henry Keltett, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief on the China station, arrived at Shanghai on Jan. 8, and, after having made a trip up the country, left for Japan on Jan. 23.

The Queen has approved of Viscount de Foutenay as Consul at Gibraltar, and of M. Arthur Lanen as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, for the Emperor of the French.

The Hawk and the William Cory, with the portion of the British-Indian cable which is to be laid between Suez and Aden, arrived at Suez on Saturday.

The Egyptian Government has decided not to consider the scheme of Mr. Elliot, in opposition to Mr. Hawkshaw's, for the canalisation of the Nile cataracts.

The King of Prussia has awarded a telescope to Captain Collings, of the British schooner *Psyche*, for services rendered by him to the crew of the Stettin ship *Auguste*, that was lost in the Atlantic in July last. The Prussian Ambassador at this Court has also addressed a note to the captain of the English mail steamer *China*, who received the shipwrecked men from the *Psyche*, and treated them with great kindness.

An inquiry has taken place at Hong-Kong into the circumstances connected with the disastrous collision off Yokohama, between the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Bombay* and the United States corvette *Onida*, and the captain of the former vessel has had his certificate suspended for six months. Another of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, the *Sunda*, has been in collision with a vessel at sea. The intelligence of the disaster is meagre, but it is reported that the second ship—the *Cary* and *Jane*—went down.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. Letheby reports that 5405 lb. of meat unfit for human food has been seized in the City during the past fortnight.

An order has been issued by the Poor-Law Board for reducing the number of guardians to be elected for the Holborn Union from seventy-two to twenty-four.

The Premier has consented to his name being placed on the list of Council of the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity, 15, Buckingham-street.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, the silver medal of the society was voted to Lord Walter Kerr, Commander of her Majesty's ship Hercules, for his gallantry in having leaped from his vessel into the Tagus to save a man who had fallen overboard.

The annual conversazione of the Quekett Microscopical Club took place at University College, yesterday week, and was attended by a numerous assembly of members and visitors. The objects exhibited under the microscopes comprised specimens from nearly every branch of microscopical science.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained, on Tuesday, the second section of the members of the Court of Common Council, representing twelve of the wards of the City, with their respective aldermen and deputies, at dinner, which was served in the Egyptian Hall. The company, about 250 in number, included several members of Parliament.

Morris Emanuel, the keeper of a coffee-house in Aldgate, was, on Wednesday, convicted at Guildhall of permitting gambling on his premises, and fined £50. The money-taker at the same place was ordered to pay a penalty of £10. Seventeen men, who were taken into custody when the police made the raid upon the place, were discharged with a caution.

Kingston Bridge, by which the Thames is crossed between Hampton-wick and Middlesex, was opened to the public free of toll on Saturday last. The event was celebrated with salvos of cannon, ringing of joy-bells, bands of music, triumphal arches, and a public banquet. In the evening the emancipated bridge, the public buildings, and the town generally of Kingston were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks.

The institution of naval architects will open its annual general meeting on April 6, in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum, which has been placed at the disposal of the members by the courtesy of the Committee of Council on Education. The remaining three days of the week the institution will meet as usual, through the permission of the Society of Arts, in their great hall, in John-street, Adelphi.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, on Thursday week, over a crowded public meeting at which it was resolved to form an emigration club for the city of Westminster. Into this working men who are desirous of proceeding to the colonies will pay a stated sum weekly, until they have saved enough for that purpose. The resolution approving the formation of the club was moved by Lord Alfred Churchill and seconded by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.

Mr. Disraeli addressed a large meeting of the Conservative party on Tuesday, at Lord Lonsdale's house in Carlton House-terrace, on the course to be pursued in Committee upon the Irish Land Bill. It was agreed that the party should support the amendments to the bill which are to be proposed by the Conservative leaders in the House of Commons, and the substance of which was indicated in the course of the debate on the second reading.

The first of the spring exhibitions of hyacinths, tulips, and other flowers was opened at the Crystal Palace on Monday, the exhibitors being Messrs. Cutbush and Sons. Later in the week the show was supplemented by a collection from the Horticultural Gardens. The hyacinth show of the Royal Horticultural Society was held, on Wednesday, in the conservatory, in conjunction with Mr. W. Paul's annual show of spring flowers. The show brought together a large and fashionable attendance.

Mr. Candlish, M.P., yesterday week, presided over the annual Parliamentary breakfast of the Nonconformists of the metropolis. The questions discussed were the proposed abolition of University tests, the state of the burial laws, and the shortcomings of the Government Education Bill. These were pointed out by many speakers, and, amongst others, Mr. Miall, M.P., held that nothing could be more disastrous than the tendency of the measure. It was generally urged that the bill should receive the strongest opposition on the part of the Nonconformist body.

A deputation of medical men had an interview with the Home Secretary, on Thursday week, in reference to the amendment of the Medical Acts. A memorial said to be signed by 9474 medical men and embodying the views of the deputation was presented. The principal amendments asked for were that medical men should be represented on the Medical Council, and that one examination should be substituted for the nineteen out of which medical candidates can at present make their choice. Mr. Bruce replied that both the representation of the profession and the elevation of the standard of education among its members should receive the careful attention of the Government.

The annual meeting of the Middle-Class Schools Corporation was held, yesterday week, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. Reference was made in the report to the satisfactory progress of the system of education as carried on in the schools at Cowper-street, City-road. The chairman suggested the extension of the curriculum, so as to include chemistry, designing, and drawing, as applied to manufactures. His Lordship also thought the time had arrived when something should be done in the way of education for middle-class girls.—A middle-class school for girls, on the model of the boys' school in Cowper-street, is to be opened in Finsbury. The number to be accommodated is 400, at a quarterly fee of one guinea each.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein will preside at the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, to take place on April 28; Lord Lyttelton will preside at the annual dinner of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, on May 5; the Wandering Minstrels, under the direction of Captain the Hon. Seymour Egerton, will give a concert, on May 5, in aid of the funds of the Eastbourne Convalescent Hospital, in the large concert-room of the Guards' Institute; and the Lord Mayor will preside at the anniversary festival of the National Hospital for Consumption, on the separate or cottage principle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, which is to be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on May 25—his Lordship being supported by the Sheriffs and Lord Eversley, president of the hospital.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, was held on Tuesday. The report stated that the income during the past year had amounted to £3063, and the expenditure to £3027. The report also alluded to the small accommodation in the hospital, in consequence of which many urgent cases have had to be refused admission.—The anniversary festival held on behalf of the funds of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, was celebrated, on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Lewis Lloyd, who was supported by a numerous and influential gathering. The number of in-patients under treatment last year was 741, and that of out-patients under treatment was 13,905. The cost of maintaining the charity as it at present existed was about £7300 per annum, while the income from annual subscriptions was not more than £2400, and the institution had no endowment whatever. Encouraged by the good already accomplished, and urged to the step by the increasing and pressing demands for relief, the committee had determined to proceed as early as possible with the erection of the remaining wing, so as to complete the original design of the building, and further increase the accommodation to 160 beds. The sum required for this purpose and for carrying on the hospital for the present year would amount to £7000. A list of subscriptions, amounting in the aggregate, with other sums promised, to nearly £4000, was announced.

## MUSIC.

## THE OPERA.

We have already given a summary of the engagements and arrangements for the forthcoming season of the Royal Italian Opera, under the joint direction (for the second year) of Messrs. Gye and Mapleson, and are now enabled to offer a similar epitome of the promises of the rival undertaking, to be commenced at Drury Lane Theatre on April 16, under the direction of Mr. George Wood, who this year occupies that position, as opposed to the other house, which was formerly held by Mr. Mapleson, now the colleague of Mr. Gye—such are the chances and changes of the operatic world. Mr. Wood's programme is one of unusual promise, both as to the list of artists engaged, and as to the works to be performed. Under the first head we notice the return of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, doubtless to a renewal of those triumphs which she has reaped during the past three years of her performances here. In addition to repetitions of previous charming impersonations, this accomplished and gifted artist is to appear as Mignon, in M. Ambroise Thomas's opera of that name, a work which will doubtless surpass in attraction the same composer's "Hamlet," the chief feature in which was the Ophelia of Mdlle. Nilsson. This great singer is also to appear for the first time as Desdemona in Rossini's "Otello," as Amina in "La Sonnambula," the Countess in "Figaro," and as Alice in "Roberto." Mdlle. Ilma de Murska and Mesdames Sinico and Trebelli-Bettini also reappear; and the company is to include Mdles. Savertal, Lewitzky, and Reboux, débutantes of whom Continental report speaks highly; and Mesdames Volpini and Monbelli, both favourably known here by their concert performances last season. Signor Mongini is to be the principal tenor, a position in which he has for several seasons held undisputed sway here in virtue of an exceptional range of voice, which renders him almost the only available representative of the heroes of modern French grand opera. This will be again proved in Rossini's "Tell," Meyerbeer's "Roberto," and "Les Huguenots," and other works of the heroic class. Signor Gardoni, in works of a lighter style, will be, as before, invaluable. Signor Bettini, too, could ill be spared from a company which comprises many of his former associates; and the same may be said of Mr. Lyall, whose efficiency in subordinate yet important tenor parts has so often been advantageously manifested. New appearances in this department will be made by Signor Perotti, from Florence; and Signor Rinaldini, from Turin—both favourably mentioned abroad. The engagement of Mr. Santley implies repetitions of those baritone parts in which he has for years been unrivalled; in addition to which he is to appear for the first time as the phantom Captain in Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" ("The Flying Dutchman"), which is to be brought out in an Italian version, and as Macbeth, to Mdlle. Savertal's Lady Macbeth, in Verdi's opera. M. Faure is also engaged here, after an interval of four years since his appearance at the Royal Italian Opera. The Mephistopheles and the Figaro of this accomplished artist are still pleasantly remembered and will again be most welcome. Signori Foli and Gassier, excellent members of the companies of past seasons at Her Majesty's Theatre, are again to give their valuable co-operation in this new venture. Signor Verger, favourably known in concert performances, is one of the new engagements; others being those of Signor Raguer, primo basso, from Milan; and Signor Castelli, a buffo basso, who appeared in operatic performances at the St. James's Theatre a few years since. The names of Signori Ziboli and Trevero complete the list of baritones and basses.

Among the important novelties promised, the production of Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées," with several pieces added to it by the composer, but never yet performed, takes precedence in interest, as giving the first complete hearing in this country of one of the most charming stage works of one of the greatest classics of the art. Besides the works already alluded to, Mozart's charming little opera-bouffo "L'Oca del Cairo," and Weber's vivacious operetta "Abu Hassan" (an early but by no means a weak work) are promised. Signor Arditì (who has long since earned a high reputation by his skill and energy) is to be the conductor and musical director; and Herr Straus, the eminent solo violinist, is the leader of the orchestra. Mr. W. Beverley is the scenic artist, and Mr. Stirling the stage manager; and, all-important in such an undertaking, the business arrangements are in the practised hands of Mr. Jarrett, as acting manager, a capacity in which he has had many years' experience at Her Majesty's Theatre.

## THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fifty-eighth season of this institution commenced well, on Wednesday evening, at St. James's Hall—to which place, it will be remembered, the concerts were transferred last season, after having been given for more than thirty years at the Hanover-square Rooms. This change was rendered advisable by the necessity for the accommodation of a larger audience than had heretofore sufficed at prices of admission that are unobtainable in these days. By this step, by recent improvements in the orchestral performances, under Mr. Cusins (who was appointed conductor in the season of 1867), and by the recognition of compositions of the modern German school, before largely ignored, the society has greatly advanced in material prosperity and in the estimation of all who are interested in the present as well as the past—to say nothing of the future—of music. The concert of Wednesday night brought forward the one symphony of Cherubini—a production, with other great works by him, by Beethoven, Spohr, and Mendelssohn, that resulted from commissions given to the composers by the Philharmonic Society. The symphony now referred to, produced in 1815, was unheard afterwards until 1864, and was performed for the third time on Wednesday—an unjust neglect of so fine a work by so great a composer. Although instrumental music occupied but a comparatively small share of his attention, which was chiefly devoted to those grand dramatic and sacred works on which his fame will rest—there is sufficient evidence in the one symphony and three quartets of Cherubini that he might have ranked in that respect with the greatest masters had he applied himself specially to that department of composition. The symphony (in D) is almost identical in substance with one of the quartets referred to—that in C, which was afterwards modelled from it, with the substitution of an entirely new middle movement. The power and grace of the orchestral work, the purity and beauty of its character and style, and the alternate vigour and delicacy of the instrumentation, were well realised in its fine performance on Wednesday night, and should serve to save it from future neglect. While on this subject, we may ask what has become of the symphony by Clementi—like that of Cherubini, written expressly for the society, and also still remaining in manuscript? The other orchestral pieces at Wednesday's concert were Beethoven's C minor symphony (No. 5); his overture to "Fidelio"; and Weber's to "Der Freyschütz"—all capably played. Madame Norman-Néruda gave a brilliant performance of Mendelssohn's violin concerto; and Mdle. Carola and Mr. Vernon Rigby were the vocalists. The hall was well attended, and the prospects of the society appear to be as bright as ever.

"Judas Maccabeus" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, and with all those vast resources, choral and orchestral, which are special to the institution. The oratorio, the twelfth in the long series of Handel's sacred works, was one of the most successful of those productions, probably not so much on account of the sublimity of the choruses (some of which may compare with any of Handel's choral writing) as of solo pieces more calculated to interest an audience of that day. Perhaps, too, the occasion of its production, in 1747 (the celebration of the return of the victorious Duke of Cumberland after the battle of Culloden), may have contributed to that success which is proved by the number of its performances in that and following years as compared with other of Handel's oratorios. The work, as given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, includes those additional accompaniments by which Sir M. Costa has heightened and elaborated the orchestral effects—sometimes, perhaps, a little in excess. The grandeur and sublimity of the choruses again made manifest that no number of repetitions or lapse of time can weaken the interest of the productions of high genius. The principal solos were effectively sung by Misses E. Wynne, Dalmaine, and Julia

Elton; Messrs. Vernon Rigby, M. Smith, and Patey. Beethoven's Mass in D is to be given by the society on Friday next.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward, for the first time in England, a concert overture entitled "Michel Angelo," by Niels W. Gade—a Danish composer, whose first symphony drew forth the warmest encomiums from Mendelssohn twenty-eight years since. The later work scarcely bears out the promise of the earlier, as with other recent productions of Herr Gade. There is a want of such distinct train of musical thought in the overture as can alone confer the right to be considered as composition. High-art training and skill in orchestral writing are apparent, as in all its composer's works, with some tinge of that northern tone which redeems his weakest productions from the charge of being mere servile imitations; but there is none of that originality or power which ensures vitality.

Madame Arabella Goddard reappeared as the pianist at the last Monday Popular Concert, and at the previous Saturday afternoon performance. On the earlier occasion the lady played a "Dramatic Fantasia," by Wilhelm Friedemann Bach, the eldest and the most distinguished of the many sons of the great Sebastian. A few weeks since we spoke of Madame Goddard's performance of a similar piece by the same composer, entitled, however, merely "Fantasia," but which might as well have been termed "dramatic," as that now referred to. This piece is interesting, as adding another to the few specimens that have been published of a composer who possessed much of the genius and power of his father. The "Fantasia," as its name implies, is in the free style; has none of that intermixture of the learned forms of fugue and counterpoint of which Friedemann Bach was so consummate a master, but more resembles those lighter pieces by which his brother, Carl Philip Emanuel, prepared the way for the modern school, afterwards inaugurated by Haydn. At Monday's concert Madame Goddard's solo performance consisted of the three posthumous "Etudes" of Mendelssohn, which were first played in public by her some two years since. The beauty of these pieces, in addition to their value as exercises in certain difficult forms of mechanism, then caused great surprise at their having been so long withheld from publicity by the custodians of the composer's manuscripts—a feeling that gave way to pleasure at their ultimate release from obscurity, and a hope that there may be more such treasures (besides the three preludes published with the "Etudes") yet to emerge from the same source. Madame Goddard's performance of the "Etudes" exhibited those high and rare qualities of execution which she possesses in perfection; and the effect produced resulted in an encore, replied to by a repetition of the last of the three pieces.

The death of Moscheles—the eminent pianist and composer for his instrument—is reported from Germany. Born at Prague, in 1794, this distinguished musician became known as a brilliant performer when only twelve years old, and was shortly afterwards a rival of Meyerbeer at Vienna, where the great dramatic composer earned renown as a pianist before entering on that career by which only he is now known. After playing with the greatest success in Germany and Paris, Moscheles settled (in 1821) in London, where he remained until 1846, when he became director of the Conservatoire at Leipsic. As one of the principal founders of the modern brilliant school of execution, as an interpreter of classical pianoforte music, and the author of many compositions that will long be held in high esteem, besides having been the instructor of some eminent performers, the name of Moscheles has taken a permanent place in the history of the art. Among his numerous works his excellent studies (op. 70), and some at least of his seven or eight concertos, will long survive their author. It would be a welcome revival and a graceful tribute if his orchestral symphony in C, or one of his several overtures, were given at one of the forthcoming concerts of the Philharmonic Society, with which Moscheles was so long and so prominently associated.

Among the works to be performed at this year's Birmingham triennial musical festival—to be held on the last two days of August and the first two of September—will be a cantata by Mr. J. F. Barnett; a second commission to the composer of "The Ancient Mariner," which was so successfully produced at the last festival in 1867.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, March 12:—

In London the births of 2498 children (1270 boys and 1228 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1860-9, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2292. The deaths registered in London during the week were 1499. It was the tenth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week was, with a correction for increase of population, 1631. The deaths in the present return are less by 132 than the estimated number. Five hundred and forty-seven children died under five years of age, 93 young persons were five and under twenty, 221 persons were twenty and under forty, 280 were forty and under sixty, 304 were sixty and under eighty, and 54 were eighty years of age and upwards.

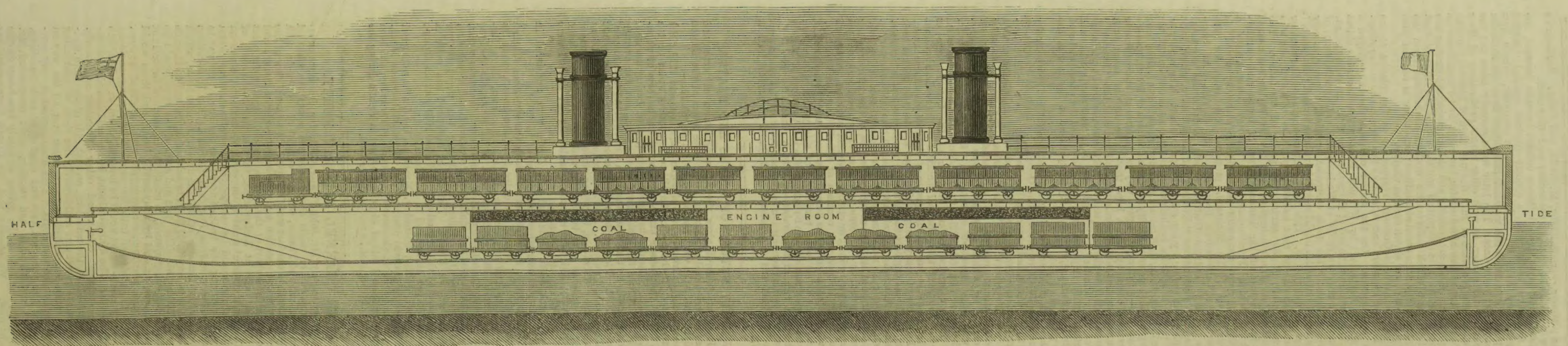
In the week 5549 births and 3587 deaths were registered in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and boroughs, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—17 per 1000 in Leicester, 18 in Nottingham, 21 in Birmingham, 27 in Sheffield and Bradford, 23 in Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sunderland, 24 in London, 26 in Norwich and Wolverhampton, 28 in Liverpool, Leeds, and Hull, 30 in Portsmouth and Manchester, 31 in Salford, and (the highest rate during the week) 40 per 1000 in the city of Bristol. The deaths registered last week in Edinburgh were at the annual rate of 21 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow 34 per 1000; and in Dublin 31.

In the week ending Saturday, March 12, the deaths registered in Paris showed an annual death-rate of 35 per 1000 persons living. The deaths in Berlin in the seven days ending Thursday, the 10th inst., gave an annual rate of 35 per 1000; and in Vienna during the week ending the 5th inst., a rate of 28 per 1000.

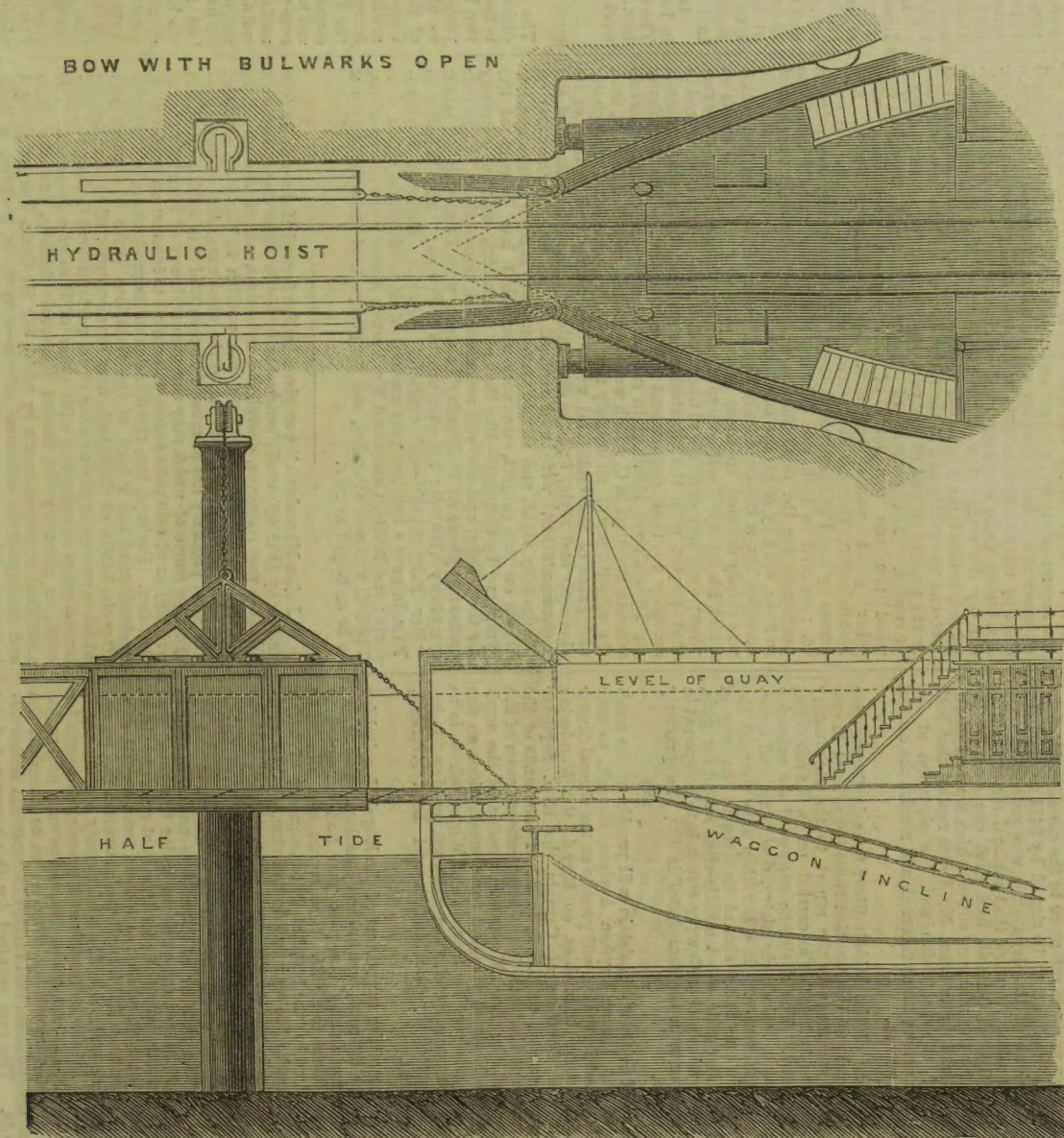
## THE CHANNEL RAILWAY FERRY.

The plan devised by Mr. John Fowler, C.E., for the more expeditious conveyance of mails and passengers across the Channel between England and France, was the subject of an article, with two illustrations, in our last week's Paper. We gave a view of the proposed new railway station and new harbour-pier at Dover; and we also presented a chart of the proposed route, showing the point of the French coast at Andresselles, three or four miles south of Cape Grisez, and about eight miles north of Boulogne, where an artificial harbour would be constructed to receive the large steam ferry-boats, carrying the trains across from the English railway to the French railway, or from France to England. The illustrations engraved for this Number exhibit the design of these boats, which are to be 450 ft. in length, 57 ft. in breadth of beam, and 85 ft. wide over the paddle-boxes. The stem and stern of the vessel would be made capable of being opened, to admit the entrance of the train of railway-carriages, assisted by a hydraulic hoist; and these would run upon a railed platform, occupying the whole length of the boat, on its maindeck, protected from the weather by the upper deck; but the heavy goods-trucks would be lowered, down an incline, into the hold beneath. The dining-saloons, ladies' cabins, and smoking-rooms; the customs' offices, and other convenient apartments, would be situated on the maindeck, on each side of the train platform, so that the passengers could readily use them without losing sight of the carriage intended to convey them over all the way on land between London and Paris. This arrangement is very convenient, and the promised ease and comfort of such travelling, especially at night and in bad weather, must recommend Mr. Fowler's plan, as much as the saving of nearly two hours in the whole journey. We observe that the French Government has appointed a commission to examine the proposal which has been made for the construction of a new port at Andresselles, with a view to the improvement of the steam communication between France and England.

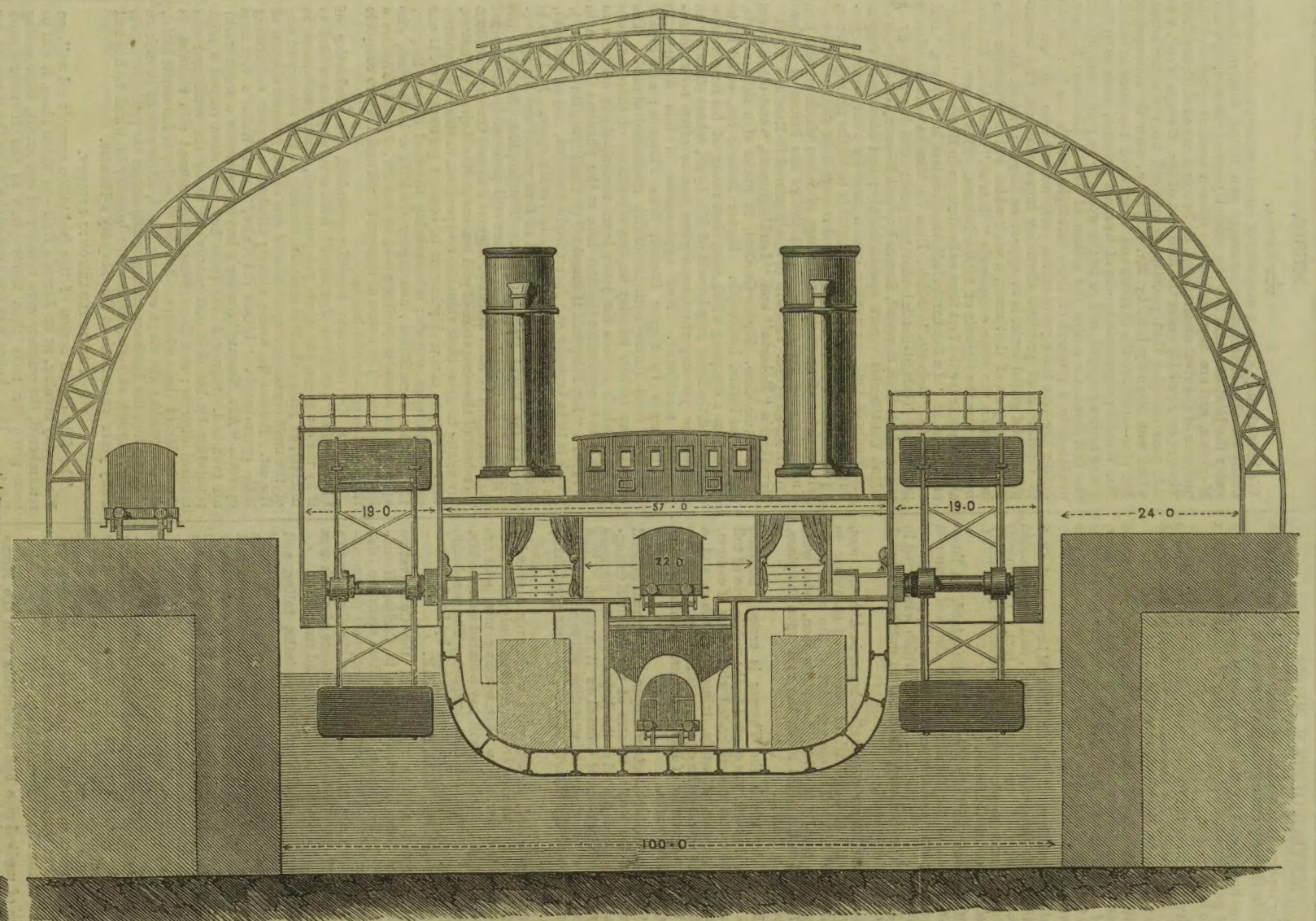




LONGITUDINAL SECTION



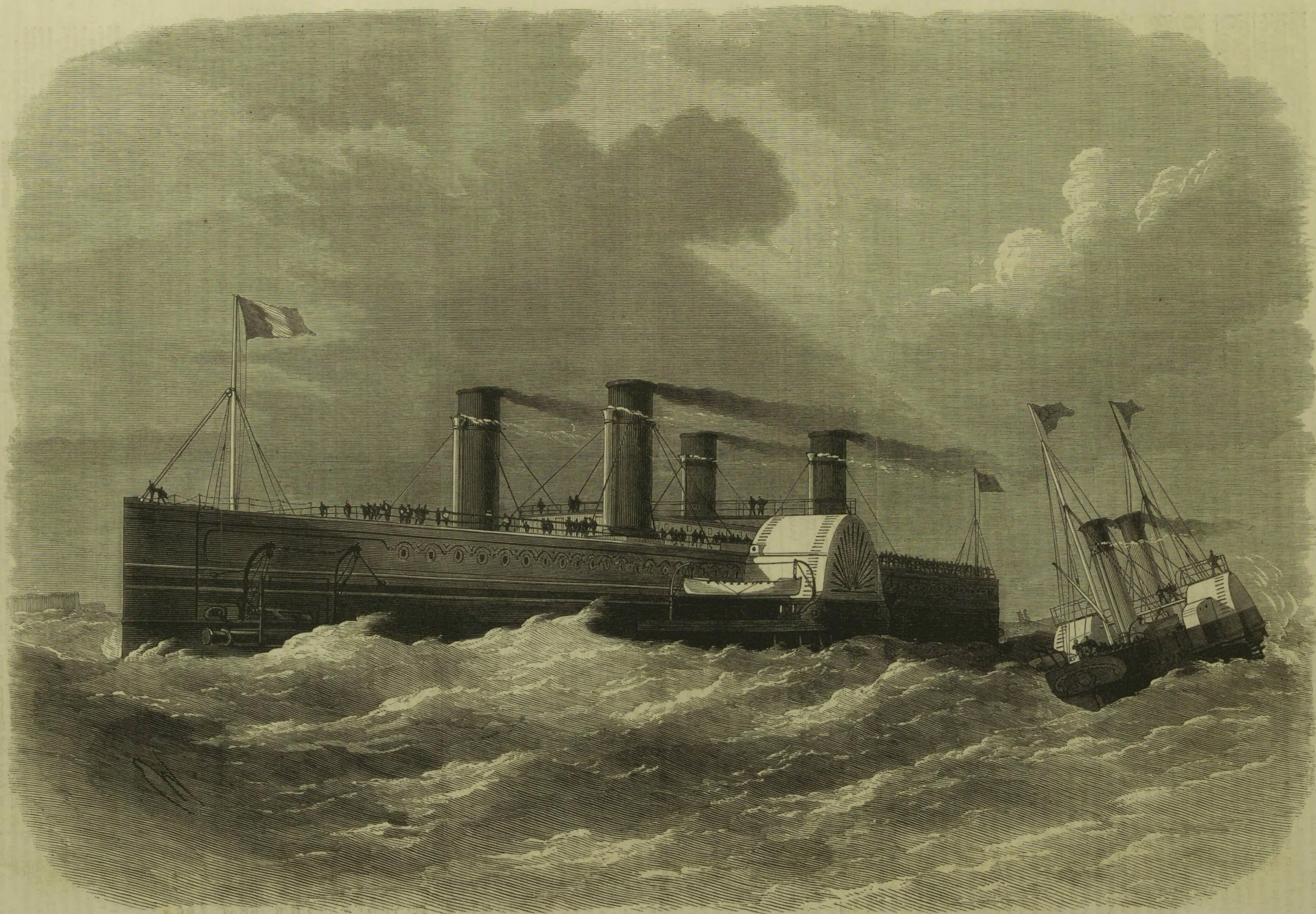
BOAT IN POSITION TO RECEIVE TRAIN



TRANSVERSE SECTION THROUGH BOAT DOCK

THE CHANNEL RAILWAY FERRY: SECTIONS OF THE PROPOSED STEAM-BOAT.





THE CHANNEL RAILWAY FERRY: PROPOSED STEAM-BOAT TO CONVEY THE TRAINS.



## BIRTHS.

On the 13th ult., at Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, the wife of F. Stewart M'Gachen, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Melville Lodge, Tulse-hill, the wife of Francis Bretherton, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at the parish church, Kinver, by the Rev. J. H. Robinson, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. William Godfrey, Vicar of Studley, Brooke Robinson, Esq., to Eugenia Frederica Louisa, only child of George Richmond Collis, Esq., of Stourton Castle, Worcestershire, and granddaughter of Major Sir John Whale, formerly of the 1st Life Guards.

On the 10th inst., at St. Luke's, South Lyncombe, Bath, Mr. John Robert Theobalds, Surgeon-Major of the Madras Army, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Major-General H. D. O'Halloran, and granddaughter of the late General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B., of the Bengal Army.

On the 15th inst., at St. John the Baptist's Church, Findon, Sussex, Captain T. H. Nott, Adjutant, King's Own Light Infantry Militia, youngest son of the late Rev. Anthony Nott, of Lewes, Sussex, to Marion, sixth daughter of the late Rev. Henry Curtis Cherry, Rector of Burghfield, Berks.

## DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at 50, Warwick-gardens, Kensington, Henry Hall Dixon, barrister-at-law, aged 47. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 11th inst., at the Vicarage, Dudley, the Rev. James Caulfield Browne, D.C.L., twenty-five years Vicar of that parish, aged 65 years.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., at Wood-end, Sussex, Sir William Plunkett de Bathe, Bart., K.F.M., of Knightstown, in the county of Meath, in his 77th year.

On the 10th inst., suddenly, at 13, Victoria-terrace, Weymouth, Charles Franks, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

On the 13th inst., at Liverpool, of scarlet fever, Mabel, only child of Walter Roughton, Esq., aged 15 months.

On the 11th inst., at 27, Wellington-square, Ayr, William Craig, Esq. Friends will please accept of this intimation.

On the 5th inst., suddenly, at Hurstpierpoint, Mr. Norman Pickering Suffield, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Suffield, of Manor House, Bermondsey, and Tanfield Lodge, Bedale, in his 21st year. Interred in the family vault at Nunhead Cemetery on the 11th inst.

On the 8th inst., Thomas Rich Brandt, Esq., for many years a resident in Lisbon. Friends at a distance will please kindly accept this notice.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26.

SUNDAY, March 20.—Third Sunday in Lent. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; the Rev. Robert G. Baker, M.A., Rector of All Saints, Fulham; special evening service, 7 p.m.; the Rev. T. M. Macdonald, Prebendary of Lincoln. Chapels Royal: St. James's, the Bishop of Oxford. Whitehall, 11 a.m.; the Dean of York, Dr. Duncombe; 3 p.m.; Dr. Woodford, Vicar of Leeds. Savoy, 11.30 a.m.; the Rev. Joseph Wallis, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell; 7 p.m.; the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Vicar of Egham.

MONDAY, 21.—Meetings: Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.; Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Bloxam on Chemistry); Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Weekes on Sculpture); Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.; Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Stoney on Heavy Ordnance); Cantor Lectures (Society of Arts), 8 p.m. (Dr. B. Paul on Combustion).

TUESDAY, 22.—William L. King of Prussia, born, 1797. Goethe, German poet, philosopher, and novelist, died, 1832. Drawing-room to be held by the Queen, 3 p.m. Meetings: Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Ethnological Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. Rolleston on the Nervous System).

WEDNESDAY, 23.—Battle of Novara (the Sardinians defeated by Radetzky), 1849. Meetings: Geological Society, 8 p.m.; British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.; Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Street Tramways).

THURSDAY, 24.—Queen Elizabeth died (accession of the house of Stuart), 1603. Moon's last quarter, 4.37 a.m. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Paleontology); Inventors' Institute, 7.30 p.m.; Royal Antiquaries', and Zoological Societies, 8.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Vegetable Products).

FRIDAY, 25.—Lady Day. Annunciation of the Virgin Mary. The slave trade abolished by Parliament, 1807. Meetings: Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.; Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. Rolleston, Archaeological Illustrations of the Anglo-Saxon Conquest, 9 p.m.).

SATURDAY, 26.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge born, 1819. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 8.45; Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 3 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Norman Lockyer on the Sun).

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.			
March 19	30.150	41.7	35.6	81	10	37.8	46.5	N.	256	0.00	0.00
20	30.020	43.0	34.5	74	9	35.7	49.8	N.W. N. N.W.	320	0.00	0.00
21	29.744	41.3	30.7	69	9	38.4	49.7	N.W. N. N.W.	275	0.00	0.00
22	29.673	34.9	22.1	63	7	31.0	40.1	N.W.	292	3.25	3.25
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.W. N.	152	0.00	0.00
24	30.089	32.6	23.2	71	3	21.3	42.4	N.W. S.W.	228	0.00	0.00
25	29.914	36.2	30.3	73	7	31.0	45.2	S. S.W.	500	1.00	1.00

\* Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.188	30.084	29.735	29.688	29.670	29.978
Temperature of Air	42.29	44.03	40.08	34.70	33.52	31.79
Temperature of Evaporation	39.99	39.19	41.80	31.20	31.90	36.99
Direction of Wind	N.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—SPRING FLOWERS.—First Exhibition this season, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, MARCH 30 and 31. Tickets of Admission, 2s. 6d., to be obtained on orders from the Fellows of the Society. EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, FRUIT, and WORKS OF ART, MAY 25, 26; JUNE 22, 23; JULY 6, 7. Tickets, 4s. each. Next Meeting for Election of Candidates, March 26.

FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools is NOW OPEN, at T. M'LEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond-street. FIRST SPRING EXHIBITION OF PICTURES NOW OPEN. Admission 1s. T. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS (will CLOSE SATURDAY, APRIL 9). Gallery, 9, Conduit-street. EXHIBITION OF WORKS NOW OPEN, including ST. HUBERT'S STAG, by Rosa Bonheur. Admission, 1s.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street, W. THE SPRING EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Colours is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Open at Nine. G. F. CHESTER and J. W. BENSON, Hon. Secs.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCO DE RIMINI, &c. Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, 25th inst., Beethoven's GRAND MASS in D. Subscription Concert. Principal Vocalists—Madame Esquirol, Madame Saiton-Dolby, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Pater. Violin Obligato, Mr. Saiton. Band and Chorus, on the usual complete scale of the Society's performances, will consist of 700 performers. Commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

## MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CONCERT, MARCH 24, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

JAMES'S HALL.—Soloist, Herr Joachim. Programme.—Part I. Overture, "Zauberflöte" (Mozart); Motet for Double Choir, "I wrestle and pray," Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir (Bach); Concerto for the Violin, Herr Joachim (Mendelssohn); Part II. Symphony in G Minor (Beethoven); Motet for an Eight-Part Choir, "Judge me, O God," Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir (Mendelssohn); Solo for Violin, "Judge me from the Ninth Concerto for the Violin, Herr Joachim (Spohr); Part-Song, "The hunt's up"—May Day (Macfarren). The Band includes the most distinguished Metropolitan instrumentalists. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s., at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly; and all Music Publishers.

## MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 21, the Programme will include Beethoven's Quartet in B Flat, Op. 131, for Strings; Beethoven's Trio in C Minor, Op. 9, for Strings (repeated by desire); Mendelssohn's Andante and Scherzo, for Strings; and Schubert's Sonata in A Minor, Op. 42, for Piano alone. Executants—Madame Schumann, M.M. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Platti. Vocalist, Mr. Cummings. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

## MACBETH.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—Mr. J. M.

BELLEWS MACBETH for SIX READINGS ONLY, accompanied with the whole of Locke's Music, sung by a powerful Chorus, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, and repeated on Wednesday Evening, the 23rd, Friday, 25th, at Eight p.m.; and on Saturday Afternoon, the 26th, at Three p.m. (the only afternoon reading); and for the last time on Monday, 28th, and Wednesday, 30th, which will be positively Mr. Bellows's Final Readings at St. George's Hall previous to the commencement of his provincial tour. The Box-office at the Hall open daily, where places can be booked for any of the Readings.

## MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (Last Season) in AGES

AGO, with Miss Fanny Holland and Mr. Arthur Cecil. Last Week of OOX AND BOX. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Next week, BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR (a Blind Man's Bouffe), by F. C. Burnand.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—SHILLING OPERAS.—The

enthusiastic reception of, and large attendances at, the Performances of Benedict's Opera THE LILY OF KILLARNEY ("The Golden Bawn") last week has induced its repetition on MONDAY and TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 21 and 22. The interesting subject ("The Golden Bawn"), the delightful music (so ably rendered by the principal Performers and the Company's Orchestral Band), and the effective Scenery, painted expressly for this Opera, combine to render it one of the most enjoyable performances ever presented at the Crystal Palace.

On Thursday Next, March 24: "La Sonnambula"—Amina, Miss Blanche Cole. Monday to Friday—Admission to Palace and Theatre, us usual, One Shilling; or by Guinea Season Tickets.

Saturday—Concert and Promenade. Half a Crown. NOTE.—Guinea Season Tickets, dating from March, at all Entrances, £40.00 a year spent on special attractions, concerts, fetes, &c. The best guinea's worth in the world.

Messrs. Cutbush and Son's Great Show of Spring Flowers will be continued daily to 25th inst.

HAMILTON'S AMERICA AS IT IS. Pictorial, Descriptive, Vocal, and Musical. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. AGRICULTURAL CONCERT HALL, Islington-green. Admission, 1s. and 2s.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT at

Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. All the Year Round. The Charming Entertainment of the Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely crowded audiences to this Hall eight, and often ten, times in each week for five consecutive years, an instance of popularity altogether unprecedented. The great Company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. Pateuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; Alfred Hays, Royal Exchange; and at the Hall from 9 a.m. Doors open for Day Performance, 2.30; for Evening Performance, 7.30.—Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Proprietors.

## THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, Mr. F. B. Chaderton.—Immense success of PEEP O'DAY.—Last Two Weeks of the present Season.—On MONDAY, MARCH 21, and during the Week, representing Farce, entitled PHOBUS'S EX, in which the celebrated Voice Family will appear; after which, at Eight, the Irish Romantic Drama, entitled PEEP O'DAY; or, Savourneen Deelish. Principal Characters by Messrs. J. B. Howard, L. Nanton, Barrett, Neville, McIntyre, F. Charles, and J. Reynolds; Misses Edith Stuart, Amy Roselle, and Rosina Vokes. The Pattern Fair and Pantomime illustrated by Auxiliaries. On SATURDAY, APRIL 2, a Variety of Entertainments for the BENEFIT of Mr. F. B. Chaderton. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week but

Two of Mr. Sothen as Lord Dundreary, and Mr. Buckstone as Asa Trenchard, in consequence of an entire change of performance on Monday, April 11.

## ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs.

John Wood.—Every Evening, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Misses Herbert, Henrade, Larkin, and Sallie Turner; Messrs. Mark Smith, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, A. W. Young, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough. After which, New Burlesque, LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Mrs. John Wood. To conclude with AN UNHAPPY PAIR.

## NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

EVERY EVENING, at Seven, the great Drama of FORMOSA, by Dion Bonicaunt, Esq., with all the original Drury Lane effects, artistry, scenery, costumes, and appointments; and THE FORTY THIEVES. On Easter Monday, Mr. J. L. Toole in "Uncle Dick's Darling," and Miss Julia Mathews in a New Burlesque.

## ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn.

New and Starting SCENES IN THE ARENA; fresh Acts, and an almost entire change of Programme. Benham, the Vanishing Clown, nightly received with roars of laughter. Farewell Performances of those Star Artists Madlle Oceana, Mons. Alexandrine, Martial Family, &c. Every Evening, at Half-past Seven; and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Morning at Half-past Two.

## ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn.

The latest sensation. Continued success of Froula LAURA, the most daring, graceful, and beautiful performer on the lofty wire ever witnessed. She has never hitherto performed in the United Kingdom, but has had the honour of appearing before nearly the whole of the Continental Courts, where she has created a perfect furore. At an immense elevation, and on a wire no thicker than a man's finger, she accomplishes all the most difficult feats ever attempted by the great Blondin, unquestionably the most astounding exhibition ever witnessed.

## VARIETY THEATRE, Pitfield-street, Hoxton.—Verrell

Nunn, Proprietor.—This new Establishment, pronounced by the public press to be one of the most elegant in London, is NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING, with a highly-talented Company, Beautiful Scenery, and Charming Music.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870.

We regret to observe that our apprehensions last week of the course taken by the deputation of the National Education League to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster has been verified by the conduct of its Parliamentary members. Their opposition to the second reading of Mr. Forster's bill is a hostile demonstration against the only principle on which it will be at all possible within the lifetime of this generation to obtain the active help of local authorities, with the consent of ratepayers, towards the support of popular schools. That principle is the inclusion of all diversities of social interest and sincere opinion, with entire freedom and impartiality, within the scope of the legislative scheme, but leaving its application to be directed by the choice of the people in each particular district. What seems good to Birmingham or to Liverpool may not seem good to Loxley-in-the-Marsh, or to the borough of Middlesaxton. What suits the rustic habits and homely notions of a parish in the West of England, inhabited by small farmers and their labourers, with the parson and the squire to care for the village institutions, may fail to meet the wants of a great manufacturing town, where 100,000 working-class families grow up without much personal recognition of clergy or gentry. It is therefore needful that the largest discretion should be left to the local administrators of the self-taxing powers created by the Government measure, both with regard to the kind of instruction to be provided in the schools, and with regard to the degree and mode of compulsion for securing the attendance of children otherwise untaught. We venture positively to assert, from some acquaintance with the popular feeling both in town and country upon this question, that any Act of Parliament which should prescribe uniform conditions in those respects would remain inoperative in many parts of the kingdom, and would consequently soon be repealed.

The abstract merits of the principles advocated by the

National Education League, amounting to the public establishment of secular schools, open free of charge to all classes, with the universal enforcement of attendance on this or some other teaching, may fairly be defended; and it would be unjust to accuse them of being against religion. Voluntary contributions of money or work for the establishment of such means of popular instruction, by the agency of individuals or of associations, will always deserve our goodwill. They ought no longer to be discouraged by the refusal of a share of the Parliamentary grant dispensed by the Committee of Council. It is further desirable, with a view more especially to the actual wants of a certain portion of the inhabitants of some great cities and towns, that the municipal authority should be enabled, if it think fit, to give support to a few schools of gratuitous secular instruction, without prejudice to the claims of those which are promoted by the religious denominations. But it would be the grossest impolicy to pass a general law ordering the adoption of this system at the expense of the ratepayers throughout the kingdom. The public sentiment would not endure any attempt of the Committee of Council, or of a Secretary of State, to put such a law in execution. It would speedily be erased from the statute-book, after bringing the Legislature, the Ministry, and the Liberal party, into much disgrace and contempt.

This is a sufficient answer from a merely political point of view to the amendment proposed by Mr. Dixon on the second reading of the bill. It must be left optional for each local community to dispose of the local fund; else the district boards will either never be elected or will decline to levy the rate, or the ratepayers will refuse to pay it. We feel quite sure of this; and there is no use in appealing to the Government or Parliament to decide between religious and secular education, unless it were deemed practicable to throw the whole cost upon the Consolidated Fund, as the Town Council of Liverpool has just resolved. The matter for our consideration is simply whether it be worth while to accept a system of local rating and local management which will ensure the permanence and completeness of the agencies employed for the education of the people, on the terms of allowing the district boards, if they and their constituents please, to give the preference to schools connected with different religious interests. We reply with confidence in the affirmative; because we do not see in this course of legislation any real infringement of the principle that one man ought not to be taxed for the religion of another. The instruction to be purchased and paid for in that case by the local rate, as it is paid for already by the Government grant, is not the inculcation of sectarian theological doctrines, but those good moral and religious habits, with that sound knowledge of common useful things, and that skill of reading, writing, and arithmetic, which cannot be obnoxious to any Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, or rational conscience. We confess our utter lack of sympathy with the imaginary objections that might be raised to the admixture of distinctive religious teaching with these essential elements of human culture in the education of young children. As if, says Sir Roundell Palmer, there were any danger of the dogmas of controversial divinity finding their way into these infant minds! As if they were likely to imbibe the spirit of ecclesiastical jealousy and fanatical bigotry, which poisons the life of Churches! Little boys and girls cannot take much harm of that kind from a creed which is presented to them as an ordinary school lesson, an exercise of the memory and power of attention. On the other hand, they are sure to get much good from an acquaintance with the sublime precepts and examples of the Bible, which Jews, Mohammedans, and modern Secularists agree to hold in reverence. They will probably receive a salutary impression from witnessing the solemn and earnest performance of a devotional service at the opening of their daily studies, though it is proper, in deference to the wishes of some parents, that particular children should be excused from attendance on this worship. It is equally just and necessary, in schools maintained by the public authority for all classes and sects, that particular children should be exempted from learning any formula of religious belief to which their parents object. With these limitations, which few persons, after all, except the Roman Catholics, the Jews, and the Unitarians, would, perhaps, ever care to apply in the case of their own children, the existing schools of the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society—the former being connected usually with the parish churches, the latter with voluntary Evangelical associations—may well be trusted, in general, to perform the work of elementary education. Fathers and mothers who really care for the moral and intellectual welfare of their offspring will not prefer to let them grow up idle, ignorant, and vicious, rather than let them go to be made good boys and girls, obedient, intelligent, orderly, decent, and industrious, and to acquire the rudiments of knowledge, to practise the use of books, slates, maps, pen, ink, and paper, in a "denominational" school. We are content to put this question to the decision of any one of those honest and thoughtful English working men, in London or the great commercial and manufacturing towns of the North, who seriously doubt or disbelieve the Christian revelation. But let them be free to demand in such localities, if they desire it, the addition of secular schools in proportion to their wants. The Birmingham League may well employ its resources, with the subscribed fund of £60,000, and the 112 local branches, in assisting local efforts of this nature. Each district board, to be appointed in corporate towns by the Municipal Council, will be fully empowered to create new schools, of a kind suitable and agreeable to the population. A requisition for means of secular or unsectarian instruction, signed by thousands of ratepayers averse to denominational schools, will scarcely be disregarded. Where no such demon-



stration is made, the existing schools may be fairly presumed to meet the wishes of the people. Then let them be supported by the local rate, and opened widely to public use.

It should, however, be observed that the district board, in which there may be a majority of Churchmen or of Dissenters, will not be permitted to show any partiality to the schools of one or another denomination. This is expressly prevented by the 22nd clause of the Bill, which thus obviates the complaint of the League that it will provoke contending sects to fight at the municipal elections for a bigger or smaller share of the rate fund, and that the religion taught in the public schools will change from year to year with the character of the elected board. The mode of electing or appointing the district boards, whether by nomination on the part of the Town Councils and select vestries, or by the direct suffrages of the ratepayers, is a feature of the scheme that may be discussed in Committee; and so may the provisions, to be varied in different parts of the country, for compelling the attendance of neglected and truant children. The flexible and elastic machinery of administration which the Government Bill proposes to create will be capable of embracing all the diversities of English social conditions. No rigid system of uniform rules and prescriptions dictated by Parliament could practically be put in execution. Twenty years' experience of the controversy, since the time of the National Public School Association in Lancashire, which was not less ably and actively conducted than the Birmingham League, has convinced us of this truth. The religious difficulty and the industrial difficulty in the way of popular education must alike be solved by a local vote.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, in consequence of indisposition, was unable to leave Buckingham Palace on Thursday week to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales upon the occasion of the anniversary of their marriage. Her Majesty was also unable to join the Royal family at dinner. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Beatrice visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. Princess Louisa visited the British Museum. Her Royal Highness was afterwards present at the christening of the infant son of Prince and Princess Teck at Kensington Palace. Prince Leopold, attended by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, drove out. The Royal dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Louisa, the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Clanwilliam.

Yesterday week the Queen held a Levée, which is described below. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove out. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, also walked in the grounds of the palace. Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold drove out. Prince and Princess Christian left the palace for Frogmore House. His Excellency M. and Madame van de Weyer dined with her Majesty. Princess Louisa dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and afterwards accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the St. James's Theatre.

On Saturday last the Queen drove out and visited the Duchess of Argyll at Argyll Lodge, Kensington. The Princess of Wales visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. The Duke d'Anmale also visited the Queen. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice drove out. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, left the palace at five o'clock for Windsor Castle, attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Du Plat. A detachment of the 9th Lancers escorted her Majesty to Paddington. The Queen travelled by special train upon the Great Western Railway to Windsor. Prince Leopold, attended by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, left the palace at half-past four o'clock and preceded her Majesty to Windsor. The Bishop of London arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Bishop of London officiated. Prince and Princess Christian remained at the castle to luncheon. The Bishop of London and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Princess Louisa afterwards took a drive. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked out. The Queen of the Netherlands arrived at the castle, attended by Baroness de Pabst de Bingerden, Mdle. de Dedem, Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, and Captain Gavearts de Simonshaven. Prince Christian met the Queen of the Netherlands at the railway station in Windsor, and accompanied her to the castle, where her Majesty was received at the entrance by the Queen, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. The Minister of the Netherlands, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, and Viscount Sydney arrived at the castle. The Royal dinner party included the Queen of the Netherlands, Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Louisa, the Duchess of Sutherland, Baroness de Pabst de Bingerden, his Excellency the Netherlands Minister, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Viscount Sydney, and Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye. Her Majesty's private band played in the drawing-room after dinner. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting had the honour of joining the Royal family in the drawing-room.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. The Queen of the Netherlands, accompanied by Princess Louisa, visited the Wolsey Chapel, and also paid a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore House. Her Majesty afterwards left Windsor by a special train upon the Great Western Railway upon her return to London. The Duchess of Sutherland, the Netherlands Minister, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, and Viscount Sydney also left the castle. General the Hon. Charles Grey and Mrs. Grey dined with her Majesty.

Wednesday was the ninth anniversary of the death of the lamented Duchess of Kent. The Queen and the Royal family visited the Duchess's mausoleum at Frogmore. After the Queen's return to the castle, the mausoleum was, by her Majesty's command, opened for the members of the household to visit it. Lady Fanny Howard and Lady Augusta Stanley arrived at the castle.

The Court will arrive at Buckingham Palace on Monday next. The Queen will hold a Drawingroom on the following day.

The Hon. Mary Lascelles and the Hon. Florence Seymour have succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

### THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

The Queen held a Levée, yesterday week, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Louisa, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Teck.

In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Codrington, and the customary officers of state of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, with a train trimmed with fringes and crape, and the usual white tulle cap with long veil and a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace, the kohinoor as a brooch, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Louisa wore a train of rich blue crystalline, trimmed with blue satin and tulle, and a petticoat of glacé covered with lace

and trimmed with satin bows and yellow roses. Head-dress—feathers, veil, and diamonds. Diamond ornaments, and the orders of Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

At this Court his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal presented a petition to the Queen, accompanied by a copy of his memorial addressed, on July 28, 1869, to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, to which his Highness awaits a reply.

Presentations to the number of 240 were made, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and submitted for her Majesty's approval.

The Queen retired from the Throne-Room at a quarter to four o'clock. The remainder of the company was received by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the christening of the infant Prince Teck, at Kensington Palace, on Thursday week. Among those present at the dance given in the evening by their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, in celebration of the anniversary of their marriage, were Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louisa, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck and Princess Claudine Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg.

Yesterday week the Prince attended the Queen's Levée. The Princess drove out. Princess Louisa dined with their Royal Highnesses, and accompanied them to the St. James's Theatre.

On Saturday last the Prince hunted with the Queen's stag-hounds near Wycombe. The Princess took a drive. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Queen of the Netherlands at Claridge's Hotel.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. Flood Jones, the Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor and Captain Ellis, left Marlborough House on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle. Their Royal Highnesses travelled in a state saloon from King's-cross upon the Great Northern Railway to St. Neots. The local volunteers formed a guard of honour at the railway station. The Prince and Princess were received by the Duke of Manchester. Their Royal Highnesses drove thence, escorted by a troop of the Duke of Manchester's Light Horse Volunteers, through St. Neots, and through the villages of Hail Weston, Staughton, and Stonely, to Kimbolton Castle. St. Neots was decorated with a triumphal arch and numerous flags. The church bells were rung, and the inhabitants greeted the Prince and Princess with the utmost enthusiasm. The Kimbolton contingent of the Huntingdonshire Volunteers formed a guard of honour at the entrance of the castle. The Prince and Princess were received upon their arrival by the Duchess of Manchester, who conducted their Royal Highnesses to their apartments. The tower of Kimbolton was decorated with a triumphal arch and banners, and in the evening the tower was illuminated. A select party was assembled at the castle to meet the Royal visitors.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and the guests staying at the castle, went to the Grand National Hunt and Steeplechase meeting at Cottenham Pastures, near Cambridge. The Royal party drove to the Kimbolton station of the Midland Railway, and travelled thence by special train, via Huntingdon and St. Ives, to Oakington station, and drove thence to the course, and proceeded to the Royal stand which adjoined the saddling-paddock. Their Royal Highnesses partook of luncheon in the luncheon-room of the stand, and afterwards inspected the saddling for the Grand National Steeplechase; after which the party proceeded in open carriages to the water-jump, to see the horses clear the brook. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards returned to the stand and saw Mr. Chaplin's Schiedam win. The Royal party returned to Kimbolton Castle at half-past six o'clock.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, with their host and hostess and the guests at the castle, proceeded in open carriages to Lilford, in Northamptonshire, to join the meet of the Hon. G. Fitzwilliams's hounds. A large field assembled. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester to the leading families of the county, for which a large dancing-saloon had been fitted up.

The Hon. Mrs. Stonor has succeeded the Countess of Macclesfield as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

### THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh and the Viceroy of India arrived at Jubbulpore on Monday, the 7th inst. At the banquet at Jubbulpore, upon the occasion of the opening of the railway between Calcutta and Bombay, the Viceroy expressed in warm terms the satisfaction of the people of India at the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. His Royal Highness left Jubbulpore on the 8th, for Bombay, where he arrived on the 11th inst. The Duke was received at the railway station by the Governor and suite, the chief civil and military authorities, and by the Guicowar of Baroda, the Rajah of Kalpoor, the Rajah of Kutch, and the Nawab of Gheend. Many other Indian chiefs were present. A grand reception was held in the evening at the Government House, and there was an illumination on a magnificent scale the following night. Much enthusiasm prevailed in Bombay. The Duke was to leave Bombay on the 18th inst., and proceed via Beyrout to Madras.

### THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

The Queen of Holland, attended by the Baroness de Pabst de Bingerden, Mdle. de Dedem, Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, and Captain Gavearts de Simonshaven, arrived at Claridge's Hotel yesterday week, from Torquay.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen. In the evening her Majesty dined with Earl and Countess Cowley at their residence in Albemarle-street.

On Monday the Queen visited the British Museum, and afterwards went to Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen of England.

On Tuesday the Queen returned to Claridge's Hotel. Her Majesty dined at the hotel, and afterwards partook of tea with Lady William Russell, at her residence in Audley-square. The Nawab Nazim of Bengal, accompanied by his sons, Prince Ali and Prince Soliman Kudr Bahadoor, visited the Queen.

### ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The christening of the second son of Prince and Princess Teck took place, on Thursday week, at Kensington Palace. The baptismal ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Evan Nepean and the Rev. W. T. Bullock. The infant son of the Prince and Princess received the names of Francis Joseph Leopold Frederick. The three sponsors of the Prince were the Queen of the Netherlands, Princess Frederica of Hanover, and the Grand Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There were present at the ceremony the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Claudine Teck, Miss Burdett Coutts, &c.

Her Serene Highness Princess Claudine Teck left Kensington Palace, on Sunday, on her return to Germany, and was accompanied by her brother, Prince Teck, as far as Dover.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party, on Wednesday evening, at Gloucester House, Park-lane.

Countess De Grey had a reception, on Saturday last, at her residence in Carlton-gardens. The réunion was numerously attended. Previously to the reception the Lord President of the Council and Countess De Grey entertained the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished company at dinner.

Mrs. Gladstone had a reception, on Wednesday night, at the family residence on Carlton House-terrace. The Queen of Holland and Prince and Princess Teck were among the guests. Previously to the réunion the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone entertained a distinguished company at dinner.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lowe had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at their residence in Lowndes-square.

### THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of Carlisle consecrated a new church at Bridekirk, near Cockermouth, on Tuesday week.

The Bishop of London gave his concluding lecture on the evidences of Christianity, at Stepney parish church, on Tuesday.

Earl Nelson has been unanimously elected President of the London Free and Open Church Association for next year.

The Bishop of Winchester, the chairman, has summoned the Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury, on the revision of the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, for an early day.

Her Majesty has sent a second donation of £50 to the Rev. J. D. Hales, of Richmond, in behalf of the building fund of Holy Trinity Church, the foundation-stone of which was laid at Richmond, in August last, by Princess Mary.

Mr. Stephen Gladstone, a son of the Prime Minister, was on Sunday ordained a priest of the Church of England, by the Bishop of Winchester, in the parish church of Lambeth. Mr. Gladstone, who was educated at Christ Church, Ox'ford, was ordained deacon about a year ago, by Dr. Sumner, the late Bishop of Winchester, and has since been acting as Assistant Curate to the Rev. Robert Gregory, Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth.

The Bishop-Elect of Manchester delivered an address, yesterday week, on foreign missions, on closing the Manchester Missionary Exhibition. In responding to the vote of thanks, he said he had seen it mentioned in one of the Manchester papers that they did know to what party in the Church he belonged. He added:—"May I say that I have never belonged to any party in the Church; I think the Church of Christ is too grand an institution, and that the work of Christ is too great and comprehensive, to be frittered away by partisan motives and partisan agencies."

The Rev. Joshua Hughes, Vicar of Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, is to be the new Bishop of St. Asaph; and the Venerable Archdeacon Durnford, Rector of Middleton, to be Bishop of Chichester.—At the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Fraser, the Bishop-Elect of Manchester, which has been fixed for the 25th inst., the Archbishop of York will officiate.

### UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### OXFORD.

The mathematical scholarships were, on Thursday, awarded—the Senior to Mr. Wallis Hay Laverty, B.A., of Queen's; the Junior to Mr. Edward Ferdinand Sutton Tylecote, of St. John's.

The new Proctors were elected on Wednesday—viz., the Rev. H. Deane, Fellow of St. John's; the Rev. H. L. Thompson, Student of Christ Church.

In a Convocation held on Friday it was agreed to confer the degree of Master of Arts, by decree, on the Rev. Charles Pritchard, of New, Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

The adjourned debate on Thursday week at the Union, on the motion "That Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill is a satisfactory measure," was carried by twelve to five.

Mr. W. P. Richards, of Balliol, has been elected to the Jenkins Exhibition at that college.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Digby Wyatt, the first Professor of Fine Arts, delivered his opening lecture on Wednesday, in the Senate House.

At a Congregation on Thursday week a grace passed the Senate, "That the previous examination in the present term shall commence on Monday, March 28, it being understood that no candidate of more than two years' standing shall be required to present himself before Monday, April 4.

Mr. J. A. Froude, Lord Rector of St. Andrew's, has awarded his prize for the best essay on a subject proposed by himself to Mr. W. W. Tulloch, student of St. Mary's College, for an historical composition relating to the Gowrie conspiracy.

In Dublin University the Biblical Greek Prizes have been taken as follows:—1st prize, Richard Hudson; 2nd, T. L. Stack. Certificates for distinguished answering to H. Stubbs and C. H. Keene.

The new concert-hall at Eton College was inaugurated on Thursday week with a musical entertainment, given by the noble-men and gentlemen composing the Eton College Musical Society.

### COUNTRY NEWS.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went out hunting with the Kildare hounds on Saturday.

Cumber House, the magnificent seat of the Dukes of Newcastle, has been let to Mr. Samuel Fox, of Deepcar, for £1000 a year.

Mr. George Moore has offered to establish an orphanage for the training of female pauper children in Cumberland from six to twelve years of age.

The Bournemouth and Christchurch section of the Ringwood, Christchurch, and Bournemouth Railway was opened for passenger traffic on Tuesday.

A pastoral from Cardinal Cullen, cautioning his flock against Fenianism and secret societies generally, was read in all the Irish Roman Catholic chapels on Sunday.

The members of the Irish Church Convention have rejected the proposal that representatives should be remunerated for their attendance at future sittings of the Church governing body.

The Liverpool Industrial Ragged Schools, according to the report presented at the annual meeting, held on Wednesday, now lodge, feed, clothe, and educate 300 children, at an average cost of £10 per head per annum.

Old Hall Mills, Middleton, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. An explosion took place, yesterday week, at Kames' Powder-Mills, Rothsay. Five lives were lost and much damage was done to the surrounding property.

The council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in recognition of the services of Dr. Brady, M.P., in procuring for his medical brethren the privilege of superannuation after official duties under the poor law, have presented that gentleman with the diploma of honorary fellow of the college.

At Cork, yesterday week, the court of inquiry into the loss of the steamer Jacana, off the Essex coast, on Feb. 9 last, delivered judgment. The court held that the master, Doran, was in fault, and accordingly suspended his certificate for six months, dating from the day of the disaster.

A ceremony interesting on account of its novelty in Scotland took place at Portobello on Tuesday. A silver cradle was presented to the wife of Provost Wood, in consideration of her having, during her husband's term of office, presented him with a son. The testimonial was originated by the members of the Town Council and heartily supported by the inhabitants.

A Parliamentary return, prepared in the Irish Constabulary Office, states that in the three years 1867, 1868, and 1869, 1530 families, comprising 7232 persons, were evicted in Ireland. Deducting readmissions, the number of actual evictions is reduced to 1285 families, comprising 5965 persons. They were evicted from 1434 houses. 146 houses were levelled.

At a tenant-right demonstration held yesterday week at Newtownlimavady, in the county of Londonderry, the meeting expressed their opinion by resolution that the Ulster custom should be extended to the whole of Ireland. While doing this, however, they expressed their satisfaction with the provisions in the Government Land Bill which enables the tenants to purchase the fee-simple of their holdings. A vote of confidence was passed in the Government for their earnest determination to remedy the grievances of the tenants in Ireland.—The Corporation of Drogheda have also resolved to petition Parliament for the extension of the Ulster custom to the whole of Ireland.





MASQUERADE ON THE LAST DAY OF THE CARNIVAL AT GENOA.

REV. P. H. B. 246



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

To a considerable extent, the humdrumishness which pervaded the House of Commons has been dispelled, and there have been more ardent discussions, and no little individual development. Indeed, on Wednesday the Assembly was in one of those states of excitement which are characteristic of it; and there was a display of antagonism which was evidently refreshing to gentlemen of warm temperaments. It is just possible that at all times Mr. Leatham's phraseology and manner, and even the inflexions of his voice, are calculated to inspire strong feelings in the Opposition; for he so models himself on Mr. Bright that he becomes a representation of that gentleman, though decidedly "in little." Now, it is by no means clear that many of the Opposition have yet conquered their predisposition against Mr. Bright; and it must be generally irritating to them to see a considerably smaller man, physically and intellectually, aping his chosen prototype, and exhibiting a consciousness that he is so far successful as that he may almost baffle those with whom he differs. On the occasion of the second reading of his ballot bill, any such feeling which may exist against Mr. Leatham was intensified by—if the phrase may be excused—the cocky way in which he resisted all entreaties from the Government and suggestions from the Opposition to postpone his bill until there had been opportunity to consider the report of the Select Committee on Parliamentary Elections, which had just been printed. But, having been victorious in the Committee in carrying a recommendation for the adoption of the ballot, he seemed resolved to carry everything with a high hand. He had no mercy on those Liberals who are about to make the report of the Committee a pretext for giving up their objections to the ballot; and as to the Opposition, who in due time will accept it, they protested that there was an attempt to cram it down their throats before they had strung up their nervous systems to endure its nauseousness—to them. There was a curious deficiency in the presence of Ministers; and Lord Hartington, who played leader for a time, was himself absent at the crucial moment of the proceedings; so that, altogether, there was confusion, discipline was abandoned on both sides, and Mr. Leatham, as it were, rode joyously upon the storm. There was, however, one episode of unanimity, for everyone combined to give Mr. Bernal Osborne a hearty welcome, and that in the most appreciative way—namely, by laughing at every sentence that he uttered, no matter whether it was meant to be serious or was intentionally droll. Indeed, the tendency to mirth on the very smallest provocation, which is an attribute of the House, seems to be more exhibited now than ever. Somehow it seemed as if one expected that, as soon as Mr. Osborne rose, he should have said, "Here I am again!" and, at any rate, instead of cheering, there was a burst of laughter as soon as his voice was heard. He was in very good cue, and his jests were more than usually pointed, while there was some novelty in his narration of his comic distress as a popular candidate for an Irish constituency. His account of the perils which beset gentlemen who electioneer in Ireland, and the mode of avoiding them, might have been more complete if he had suggested that in future (at least until the ballot is in operation) active men of the Humane Society, with all their life-saving apparatus, should be stationed in Irish towns in order to secure popular members from being drowned in tanks of water in which, in the hurry of escape from their supporters, they may happen to fall. When the debate on this occasion had got hot, if not nearly furious, Lord Claud John Hamilton struck in rather effectively with some sarcastic remarks on the state of the Government bench, which were vociferously cheered by his own side, while the whole House roared when he pointed out that Mr. Ayrton was playing Ministerial leader; the comicality of the idea striking everyone at once. But the noble Lord was less happy when he went in for a crush of Mr. Leatham, by suggesting that he was an ambitious man of an ambitious family; for everyone instantly remembered that that was an exact description of the family of Hamilton; no less than three brothers of which sit in the House, and are, on the whole, pushing, and so, by inference, ambitious, members. With tremendous energy the Opposition turned this ill-chosen utterance against him, and peal upon peal of ironical cheers rattled around him. In the event it must have been clearly proved to Mr. Leatham that no private member can overcome the wishes of the Government and the antagonism of the Opposition in combination; but, any way, he has the merit of having been the cause of a very exhilarating Wednesday.

There has been quite a series of first appearances in the last few days, and most of them successful. For instance, there was Viscount Crichton, who, though he has actually spoken before, was for the first time occupied in the conduct of a heavy motion which brought about the first real party discussion and division of the Session, and he so conducted himself as to gain praise from many who were entitled to give it, and that to such an extent that he may well have been designated in so many words as the Admirable Crichton. This discussion, which was on an Irish subject, only too familiar, that of the peculiar working of the Executive in Ireland, which is traditional with all parties, brought out Mr. Dowse in his new character of a serious law officer of the Crown, for he so constrained and demeaned himself that a very willing and ready House could not extract one laugh from anything that he said. Then, too, the discussion on the Education Bill has been fruitful of a great deal of good speaking, and productive of some shooting of the younger ideas—that is, in the debating of several youthful members. Though perhaps not exactly youthful in the exact sense of the term, Mr. Illingworth is a young member, and one does not remember to have heard him speak before; therefore it may properly be said that he seemed not only fluent and ready, but to be speaking of what he understood, as well as from a basis of opinion; and thus his first appearance was an agreeable one to those who heard, and by consequence to him who spoke. Even Mr. W. E. Forster was inspired on this occasion into novelty of development, for he forsook his calm, judicial, and in that way forcible style, and came out with an emphasis and a vigour which were almost passionate, and which he himself accounted for when he said that he was stirred in that Puritanic blood which is hereditary in him and is characteristic of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Everyone expected Mr. Winterbotham to make a good speech, and, as he commenced the adjourned debate on Tuesday, he drew a large audience. In the main, he justified the expectations which were entertained of him, and not the less, perhaps, that he afforded topics for replication afterwards in the discussion; for nothing is so acceptable as a speech to which every speaker can refer all through a debate. When, at an advantageous moment of the debate, a young member of fine form, and pleasing though slightly precise aspect, rose, several competitors who had sprung up at once gave way to him, and thus Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth commenced his maiden speech under special auspices. Doubtless, he has an hereditary claim to be heard on the question of education; and it is in no spirit of disparagement to him personally to say that it might have been expected that he might not be under the influence of his own inspirations alone, but that he might also be the medium for words of the wisdom caught from experience of another. No matter what, however; he delivered himself with a gravity, a clearness, and a suggestiveness which were appropriate to the subject; and if, perhaps, there was some absence of the natural impulsiveness of youth, it does not follow that he cannot be ardent enough on proper provocation. It is certain that he understands what may be called the mechanism of Parliamentary speaking. This is exactly what Mr. Auberon Herbert does not yet possess—at least, so far as evidenced by his first speech. He, too, was welcomed distinctly by the whole House, and he had ample scope and verge for displaying his qualities. Nor was there any positive deficiency of capability apparent; on the contrary, there were glimpses of qualities which may be worked out and be the making of an adequate Parliamentary speaker. On this occasion he showed a tendency to generalise, which was inopportune at that stage of the debate. There was a want of compactness and a disposition to be diffuse in expounding what he meant which doubtless he has acquired from the habits of addressing very different kinds of audiences than that to which he will now have to address himself. He made one mistake, too, and that was that, being resolved to pronounce the whole of the speech which he had more or less prepared, he was too long; and, notwithstanding the almost affectionate patience which the House in-

variably accords to the utterers of maiden speeches, he received something more than hints that that patience was being tried too far. Though it seems to be recurring to a time and circumstances that have been long past, one word may be said with regard to the speech which Mr. Disraeli delivered on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill, which was in all respects a signal triumph of mind over matter; for, notwithstanding that he had to contend against much physical suffering and debility, not for many a day has he showed so well all his best qualities as on this occasion, and the way in which he managed to keep his voice in a state of perfect sustenance from first to last, was, under the circumstances, an heroic physical feat. Possibly deficiency of bodily strength may have operated towards the improvement of his speech, inasmuch as he might have felt unequal to the strain of a very long speech, and so he was induced to abstain from that over-expanding of his ideas which has of late been rather a fault of his when he is making a set speech. The resurrection of Mr. Horsman is noticeable; and it may be observed that, while he evinced full possession of his old debating capabilities, there is a manifest bettering of his speech-making, as he seems to have learnt the use of curtailment and concentration; so that on this occasion he spoke at no undue length, and pronounced only one peroration instead of three or four, as his manner was wont to be.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

The High Court of Justice Bill and Appellate Jurisdiction Bills were read the first time.

The Abbott's Wood (Dean Forest) Inclosure Bill and the St. Albans Gas Bill were read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question by Mr. Craufurd, said that the Government intended to fill up the vacancy in the Scotch Judicial Bench, vacant by the death of Lord Barcapple, but that the person appointed would have to take it subject to any arrangements that might hereafter be made for the distribution of the official business.

In answer to Mr. Winterbotham and Mr. Henderson, Mr. Gladstone read an extract from a note by Lord Romilly, stating that when he was informed that £10,000 had been paid by a railway company as secret-service money to members of the House of Commons he did not believe the allegation, and disallowed the item. This circumstance occurred sixteen years since; and, regard being had to the fact that the learned Judge gave no credence to the statement, the Government did not think it their duty to take any proceedings in the matter.

The Income Tax Assessment and Inland Revenue Law Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

The Mutiny Bills were brought up and read the first time.

## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of this bill was resumed (for the fourth time) by Mr. W. H. Gregory, who observed that he could not undertake the responsibility of opposing a measure which had received the sanction of the leading members of the tenant-right party in Ireland. The present was a fitting opportunity to settle a long-vexed question; and, although he could not give his unqualified approval to all the provisions of the measure, he would not by an adverse vote help to add it to the long list of skeleton bills that marked the track of successive Administrations.

Lord Elcho, although prepared to vote for the second reading of the bill, still regarded it of so novel, sweeping, and revolutionary a character that he could not allow it to pass without registering his protest against it. Portions of the measure were, in his opinion, tainted with Communism, and he warned the House that it would lead to similar legislation for England and Scotland. The idea, for instance, of giving compensation for disturbance of occupation was open to the greatest objection, and he hoped that when the House went into Committee on the bill this and other obnoxious provisions would be dropped from it.

Sir C. O'Loughlin insisted that, compared with all the other land bills that had been submitted to Parliament, the present was the most liberal and the most statesman-like. It was a fair compromise between conflicting interests; and although it might not satisfy the extreme advocates of landlord rights on the one hand, or of tenant rights on the other, it would satisfy the moderate party, prevent the ban of capricious evictions, disconcert the machinations of those who, setting their faces to the west, wished to overthrow the connection between England and Ireland, and give political independence to the tenant farmers, and make them the trusty supporters of law and order all over the country.

Mr. Chaplin asked the House to look at the bill on its merits alone. Judged by that standard, he contended that it was class legislation of the most dangerous character to the general interests and welfare of society at large. It would leave the real evil untouched, while it would import others of even greater significance. Nevertheless he was prepared to vote for the second reading in the hope that many of its most pernicious principles would be eliminated in committee.

Mr. Cogan, as an Irish landlord who had granted forty and even sixty years' leases on his own estate, described the bill as a useful measure, which ought to give satisfaction to all classes in Ireland save those who found it to be their interest to keep alive the embers of agitation.

Mr. McCarthy Downing, on the other hand, took exception to its meagre and restricted character, contending that it did not go far enough, and that the landlord would still be able if so minded, to oppress and evict his tenant. He represented, he said, 17,000 voters and half a million of people who were dissatisfied with the bill, and who considered that rent should be made the subject of arbitration and that the law of distress should be abolished. If the Premier would consider, and alter the bill so as to meet those objections, he would recommend the withdrawal of the amendment.

Mr. Disraeli observed that he was not disposed to look upon the measure as revolutionary in its character; on the contrary, he was willing to regard it as a bill to improve the relations between important classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. He denied the assertion of Mr. Horsman that successive Administrations had trifled with the question. The Ministry of which he had been a member had bestowed great care and labour in the preparation of a measure to embody all the recommendations of the Devon Commission; but a change of Government had prevented them from bringing it forward. He admitted that he was in favour of retrospective compensation, within due limits, to be extended to all objects without exception; but he did not approve of the assumption that all past improvements had been made by the tenant, and not by the landlord. In assenting to the second reading, however, he was ready to assent to the principle of the measure, in the hope that the Committee would be able to amend the provisions to which he objected. One of these was the special legalisation of the "Ulster custom." This custom had never yet been defined; and he thought it would be far better to substitute a general clause applicable to all portions of the country. He also disapproved of the proposition to give compensation for occupation only. This clause would, in his opinion, terminate at one fell swoop all the moral relations that now existed between the owners and occupiers of land. To the proposition for assisting the tenant to purchase the freehold of his farm he also objected, because he thought their great object ought to be to induce the tenant to apply all his energies to the cultivation of the soil. Referring next to the machinery by which effect was to be given to the bill, the right hon. gentleman said that a more complicated, clumsy, or heterogeneous measure had never been submitted to Parliament. He believed it would be better to expunge the first two clauses, to leave the local customs alone, and to constitute a special tribunal to hear appeals, in which the existing judges should preside. Against any interference with the freedom of contract he was also opposed. He implored the House not to legislate in a moment of panic, or as if Rory of the Hills was waiting for them in the lobby. If in hurry and precipitation they were to declare that the Irish people should not have the power of making contracts, the time might come when Ireland herself would reproach

them, and say—"The English people have treated us in the hour of difficulty as men who neither comprehended justice nor deserved freedom."

Mr. Gladstone, rising shortly before midnight, replied at considerable length to the objections taken by various speakers, noticing especially the remarks of Mr. Henley in opposition to the bill. If contracts were to be free in Ireland, as Mr. Disraeli had recommended, what, he asked, would be the position of an evicted tenant with whom his landlord had made a contract that under no circumstances was he to appeal to the judge? Having thanked those Irish members below the gangway who had expressed a loyal intention to support the bill, the right hon. gentleman promised to give fair consideration to amendments in Committee, and notably to the propriety of making a greater severance between compensation for improvements and compensation for evictions, as also the propriety of making modifications in the law of distress. With regard to the Ulster custom, he owned that nothing had occurred in the course of the debate to lead him to the conclusion that the substantial principle involved in its legality ought to be departed from. He congratulated the House on the circumstance that "fixity of tenure" had not been supported by a single reasonable argument; and he appealed in fervent language to the minority not to undertake the responsibility of rejecting a bill offered by a unanimous Parliament, which would give to the occupiers of the soil in Ireland that which occupiers in England and Scotland never dreamed of obtaining. He was persuaded that the Irish people would not follow such dangerous leaders. The present was a great opportunity of signing a new treaty of peace with the United Kingdom, and he adjured the friends of Ireland not to prevent it.

After a few words from Sir P. O'Brien in justification of the vote he was about to give in the minority, the House divided, and the numbers were—

For the second reading .. .. .	442
Against .. .. .	11
Majority for the second reading .. .. .	431

The bill was then read the second time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord Dufferin gave an explanation in regard to certain inaccurate statements as to his leases which had been made by Sir J. Gray in the House of Commons.

Lord Granville made a statement as to the intentions of the Government with reference to the preservation of peace and order in Ireland similar to that of Mr. Gladstone in the other House. The Duke of Richmond expressed satisfaction that the Government at last appeared to be roused to a sense of their duty in Ireland, and surprise at the very meagre character of the Colonial Secretary's explanations. He had grave doubts whether the measure sketched out would be sufficient. Lord Salisbury also complained of the very bald and inadequate announcement of the Government, and protested against any attempt to stifle discussion. The remedy proposed, so far as he understood it, was of the slightest description.

The East India (Laws and Regulation) Bill was read the second time, and the Churchwardens' Eligibility Bill was passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

At the instance of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone stated that the amendments he thought of proposing to the Irish Land Bill, which were neither many nor important, would be placed on the table at a convenient time, but not before Thursday.

Answering the inquiry put to him some days ago by Lord J. Manners, the right hon. gentleman added that the Chief Secretary for Ireland would, on Thursday, also ask for permission to introduce a bill to improve the securities for life and property in Ireland.

Mr. Cardwell said that, as his proposal to abolish the commissions of Cornet and Ensign had raised the general question of purchase in the Army, it had been decided to withdraw it. The Government intended, however, to move for the appointment of a Commission to deal with the whole question.

Lord Crichton's resolution, censuring the Government for the dismissal of Captain Coote from the office of Sheriff of Monaghan, and for the course pursued in the appointment of his successor, was rejected, after a lively debate, by a majority of eighty, the numbers being—For the motion, 113; against it, 193.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the excess Civil Service Estimates of the year 1868-9.

The Coinage Bill and the Income Tax Assessment and Inland Revenue Law Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Upon Mr. Forster moving the second reading of the Elementary Education Bill,

Mr. Dixon moved, as an amendment, that no measure for the elementary education of the people would afford a satisfactory or permanent settlement which left the question of religious instruction in schools supported by public funds and rates to be determined by local authorities. The effect of the clause of the bill which left to the school boards the determination of the character of the religious instruction provided in the elementary schools would, he argued, be to create a state of perpetual sectarian strife throughout the country. Every district would be made the battle-ground of the sects, and the religious dogmas of the majority of the ratepayers would be fastened upon the several schools, and an injustice thereby done to the majority. The object of the amendment was to remove this fatal blot in the bill, and to obtain the insertion in it of a declaration that the education afforded by State-aided schools should be unsectarian.

Mr. Illingworth seconded the resolution. Mr. Forster complained of the ambiguous terms of the amendment, which, while deprecating the determination by local authorities of the question of religious teaching in schools, did not say to whom the settlement of the question was to be left. There were three ways in which the matter might be decided—the nature of the religious teaching to be imparted might be prescribed by the Government of the day, it might be prescribed by Act of Parliament, or it might be proscribed altogether. The first proposition he at once rejected as unlikely and undesirable; and, with respect to the last, he declared his opinion that no Government that proclaimed by Act of Parliament exclusion of the Bible from schools would long remain in power. Comparing the advantages of prescription by Act of Parliament and prescription by the school boards he decided for the latter, on the ground that the members would be the direct local representatives of the parents of the children educated in the schools, and, being most nearly interested in the matter, were best able to deal with it. The Government were prepared, when the bill reached Committee, to consider any proposals which might be made for the limitation of the power of the school boards; but the right hon. gentleman held out no expectation that the principle itself would be abandoned.

Mr. Winterbotham having moved the adjournment of the debate, Mr. Gladstone made an appeal to Mr. S. Beaumont and Mr. Graves, who had precedence on Tuesday, to give way. Both hon. gentlemen having acceded, the debate was adjourned until Tuesday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord Clanricarde appealed to the Government for information in regard to the dispatch of troops to Galway. Lord Granville stated that, in consequence of reports of disturbances at Tuam, a troop of cavalry had been sent thither from Athlone, but it turned out that the reports were much exaggerated.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Lowe announced that he would make his financial statement on Monday, April 11.

Mr. Andrew Johnston obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better arrangement of parishes in the city of London, and for the better management of the parochial charities and trust-funds; and Mr. Taylor introduced a bill to abolish the game laws.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The adjourned debate on the amendment proposed, on Monday night, by Mr. Dixon to the second reading of the Elementary Education Bill was resumed by Mr. Winterbotham, who expressed



his regret that the Government had undertaken the question in the present Session. He admitted that the subject was one of transcendent importance, and that the present Government was in every way competent to deal with it; but he contended that it also required the active and intelligent co-operation of the people. It would touch every home in the land; in many instances it would deprive the parents of the earnings of the children, and impose a tax in their place, while it would grate harshly against the religious feelings and prejudices of a large portion of the people. He did not wish to pronounce any condemnation of the measure, but he feared that its effect would be to put schools in injurious competition one with the other, while its operation would be unjust as between the different religious bodies, as nearly the whole of the grants would be made to members of the Church of England. He feared, too, that it would bring discord into every parish in the land, and revive the church-rate controversy. The great principle of the measure—the providing a school for every child, and compelling the parents to bring it within the influence of education—was, he owned, of enormous value; but in order to accomplish it they would trample upon the cherished convictions and deepest feeling of half the people.

Lord R. Montagu complained that the last speaker had not treated the question as one of education, but as one between Church and Dissent. For his own part, he was not prepared to oppose the bill. The Government had, he thought, treated the subject in a fair and just manner, not only to the Church, but also to the Roman Catholics and the Dissenting bodies. The noble Lord offered various suggestions for the improvement of the bill, including a revision of the incidences of taxation.

Mr. H. B. Samuelson opposed the amendment, while criticising some of the provisions of the measure as unlikely to work without considerable modification.

Mr. Corrance, speaking from the opposite side of the House, thanked the Government for having brought forward a measure (too long delayed) to meet a great and acknowledged evil.

Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth, in a temperate, able, and well-delivered maiden speech, observed upon the leading objections urged against the measure by Mr. Dixon and Mr. Winterbotham. The chief of these was that it would be in the power of a bare majority of a school board to impose on a locality a school unsuitable to it. This objection might, however, he thought, be met by a provision that the minority in such cases should have a power of appeal to the Committee of Council. To the next objection put forward, that the bill would revive the church-rate controversies of the past, he did not attach much weight, and he thought these and other difficulties had been much exaggerated. It was not, in his opinion, after all, a great hardship to send children to denominational schools provided the religious liberty of the parent was secured and he was enabled to withdraw his children from all religious instruction if so minded. He should vote against the amendment, because it was hostile to the second reading of the bill, because it was advocated by its supporters upon totally inconsistent and even conflicting grounds, because it contained no proposal for the solution of the education difficulty, and because he could discover no alternative which would not be far less satisfactory than now offered.

Mr. Beresford Hope thought that the bill was, in some respects, open to improvement in Committee; but to attempt to impose an amendment upon the second reading was, in his opinion, the work of a disappointed and discontented faction.

Mr. Miall suggested to the Government as a matter of suspicion that the opposition to the bill had all come from the Liberal side of the House, while members on the opposite benches were radiant with joy. The Nonconformists did not ask to be placed in a position of superiority over other religious bodies; all they wanted was, that the bill should not perpetuate the practical inferiority in which they now found themselves. The supporters of the amendment did not desire to cast out the bill, and he believed there was a basis upon which an agreement might be come to so that the bill might safely reach Committee.

Sir Roundell Palmer complained that the Government were fighting in the dark, not knowing what it was the supporters of the amendment wanted, and knowing still less what amount of concession would satisfy their alarms. He did not believe that it was possible to decree by Act of Parliament a compulsory system of education for the English nation in which religion was either definitively prescribed or absolutely proscribed. Apart from this view of the question, he thought that an institution which the people paid for by local rates they would desire to govern by local representatives. He argued that the country was plainly in favour of a religious as opposed to a secular education; and stated his opinion that the discord which it was prophesied would follow the enactment of the clause in the bill which left the character of the religious education to be imparted in the schools to the decision of the local boards was greatly overrated.

Mr. Lowe asked the House whether it was not a melancholy matter, when a bill was introduced in which there were so many points in which all could agree, that hon. gentlemen should fix upon one particular point upon which there was, unfortunately, an inevitable disagreement, and engross upon it the whole attention of the House. The head and front of the bill's offending was that it relegated to local authorities the settlement of the religious character of the instruction to be supplied in local schools. He did not deny that there was much to be said against this system, but he asked those who opposed it to suggest a better. He was desirous of disabusing the minds of hon. members of the impression that the Government had nailed their colours to the mast, and would listen to no suggestions for the improvement of their bill. On the contrary, the Government would be most grateful to any member who would suggest a better way of meeting the difficulties which surrounded the question; all they asked was, that the House should go into Committee and there argue it out.

Mr. V. Harcourt moved the adjournment of the debate, which it was arranged should be resumed on Friday.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

After a brief discussion on the motion for the second reading of Mr. P. W. Martin's Game Laws Amendment Bill, the measure was withdrawn, on the understanding that the Government would be prepared to recommend the extension to England of the Lord Advocate's bill relating to the game laws of Scotland.

The motion for the second reading of Mr. Leatham's Ballot Bill gave rise to an animated debate. Lord Hartington stated that the Select Committee on Parliamentary and Municipal Elections had agreed to their report, which contained a recommendation in favour of the ballot. He asked the member for Huddersfield to postpone the further progress of this bill until the House and the Government had had an opportunity of perusing that report; and he promised that the Cabinet would lose no time in considering the possibility of preparing and introducing a measure this Session which should deal with all the questions embraced in the inquiry of the Committee. After a long discussion, this course was assented to, and the debate was adjourned until May 3.

The order for the second reading of the Annuity Tax (Edinburgh) Bill was discharged, and the bill withdrawn, in consequence of the promise made by the Lord Advocate to introduce a measure on the subject.

The Registration of Voters Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The report of Ways and Means was brought up and received, and leave given to bring in a bill founded thereon.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat for only about half an hour, during which the Naturalisation Bill was reported with amendments; the East India (Laws and Regulations) Bill passed through Committee; the report of amendments on the Churchwardens' Eligibility Bill was brought up; and the Income Tax Assessment and Inland Revenue Law Amendment Bill was read the second time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, in reply to Sir John Pakington, said he had received no confirmation of the statement that the City of Boston steamer was overlaid when she left Halifax, but he had received a letter from Mr. Inman giving an emphatic denial to the assertion.

Her draught of water, when she started on her present voyage, was from seven to ten inches less than usual. He might state that Mr. Inman had, in his letter, expressed his firm belief that the vessel was still afloat.

Mr. Monsell, in reply to Mr. Whalley, said that negotiations were still going on between the Red River Settlement and the Canadian Government; and while those negotiations were pending the Government did not think it advisable to express an opinion in the matter. The Canadian Government induced the Vicar-General of Quebec to proceed to the settlement, and mainly by his influence things had been brought to their present satisfactory condition. The Bishop of Chicago had also returned from the Ecumenical Council in order to endeavour to promote peace.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. G. H. Moore, said that he had previously stated that the allegations with respect to the treatment of the political prisoners had been categorically denied by the officers in charge of the prisoners. As the motion, however, raised the question of the trustworthiness of those officers, he thought it would be politic and just to allow an inquiry into the truth of the further allegations, which should be of a perfectly impartial character. He believed that two of the prisoners had passed into a state of unsound mind, in consequence of which they had been released; but there was a third, the prisoner Burke, who was an accessory to the Clerkenwell explosion. He was in good health, both of mind and body, up to Dec. 9 last, but on that day it was reported that he was suffering from a depression of spirits and loss of appetite. He was, therefore, removed to Woking Invalid Prison on Dec. 18. Shortly after his arrival further signs of mental disturbance appeared, and the chief medical officer of Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum had frequently visited him, and he reported that he was now of unsound mind, but that he was not unlikely to recover. Under these circumstances it was quite right that he should be relieved from the ordinary treatment of political prisoners; but he (the right hon. gentleman) could not think that he was entitled to an absolute release. With regard to the partial amnesty, however repugnant it might be to his inclination, it was a duty imposed on him, now that the state of Ireland was such as to require the introduction of a bill for the preservation of life and property, to say that he did not think it possible for them to announce any hope whatever that it would be consistent with their duty to open the doors of the prisons on behalf of those persons until they could see a better state of things in Ireland, and until its people might be enabled to pursue their ordinary avocations with that degree of security and confidence which was the best criterion of the civilisation of a Christian country.

#### PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. C. Fortescue rose at twenty-eight minutes past five o'clock, to ask for leave to bring in a bill for more effectually preserving the security of life and property in Ireland. He said the imperative necessity of the measure must be felt by all, and it could be felt by none more than by himself. The circumstances under which he proposed this measure arose out of the condition of Ireland with respect to crime, which was principally agrarian. During the last year there had been an outbreak of that crime in Ireland which was far beyond anything that had occurred in recent years. In 1866 agrarian crime in Ireland had reached its minimum, which was a remarkable fact; but in 1868 the present outbreak occurred, and began with an assassination in Meath. Remarkable effects had been produced upon the public mind in Ireland for good, but still more for evil. That crime was committed with impunity, as others had been since, in spite of the best efforts both of the present Government and their predecessors. In 1869 there were eight agrarian murders committed, according to the police reports, and one other which arose out of a similar cause. There were also sixteen cases of firing at persons who provisionally escaped. The serious fact was that there had been but two prisoners put on their trial for all these offences. In January of the present year there was no agrarian murder; but a man named Walsh was murdered, and the character of the crime was scarcely to be distinguished from agrarian crime. The whole number of agrarian crimes was as follows:—In 1867, 123; in 1868, 160; and in 1869, 769, of which 144 were in November and 337 in December. In January 267 such crimes were committed, and in February 271. The vast majority of such crimes consisted of threatening letters, and notices, which were not always of very great importance, and therefore it was necessary to distinguish between these and more violent crimes, which had been prevalent in former years. After giving an analysis of the classification of crimes, which showed that the vast majority of agrarian crimes consisted of threatening letters, he passed to a comparison of the present amount of crime with what had prevailed in other years, when a prodigious and an awful amount of crime had been committed. In 1862 the number of homicides was about the same as in 1869; other offences of great violence were very considerably fewer in the latter year; on the other hand, threatening letters were more numerous. It was some consolation to him that he had not such an awful catalogue of crime as was described to the House by Sir G. Grey in 1847, when he introduced a bill for the repression of crime. The crime with which he (Mr. Fortescue) had specially to deal was agrarian crime. He might be asked why the Government proposed special legislation beyond what was done in 1847? That question was not difficult to answer. They who lived in the disturbed districts would answer it in a very summary manner, for they have called on the Government to put an end to the present condition of things. Since 1847 our standard had risen, and we could not submit to an amount of crime which was endured in 1847, and the Act of that year was not effectual in checking crime for two or three years afterwards. Putting aside comparisons, the Government felt that it was their imperative duty, after having done all they could with the means at their command to check and repress crime, as they had done not without a certain amount of success, to ask Parliament for further powers. It was chiefly to cases of intimidation and terrorism that the provisions of the bill would be applicable, and to the difficulty of obtaining identification and conviction in such cases. Having read particulars of numerous cases of murderous outrage and intimidation, the right hon. gentleman went on to say that the House could have no adequate idea of the difficulties with which the Government and police had been beset. The previous measures of repression had for a season a beneficial effect; but, as crime and outrage in several districts had become exceedingly prevalent, it was necessary that the Government should come to Parliament for further powers. Referring to the spread of Fenianism among the middle and lower classes, he remarked that people were more and more reluctant to give assistance to the authorities, either to detect or repress offences. The police were found not to be sufficiently well organised for this duty, and consequently Government had added a detective department, which would, if needful, be greatly enlarged. He did not undervalue the exertions of the Irish police, for he had evidence to satisfy him that they had been the means of preserving both life and property to no inconsiderable extent. He could not overlook the fact that in numerous cases of outrage by assembled mobs, especially in Mayo, the parties outraged had declined to come forward to prosecute, although they must have been able to identify some of the parties, such as the system of terror prevailing in that district. These outrages had been going on upwards of a year, and the time had fully arrived for dealing with them. Fenianism had an internal and external organisation, and it would be a mistake to suppose that it had not had a direct effect on the amount of crime and outrage which had occurred in Ireland. Law was almost overpowered by the organisation he had referred to, and the bill he was about to introduce would, it was hoped, have the effect of reaching Fenian machinations wherever they were to be found. The bill would deal with the possession of arms, especially of the revolver. The possession of a revolver must be under a special license; and the possession of arms without a license would subject the offender to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. Another power in the bill was that to be given to the constabulary to search for arms, especially unlicensed arms. Powers would be given to magistrates to search for arms under a warrant that was to be in force for three months. New powers would also be given with reference to the sending of threatening letters. The difficulty of detecting these crimes was enormous; and it was proposed

to give power to search for documents, in order to discover, if possible, the sender of a threatening letter. The next point would have reference to the sale of arms and ammunition only to persons licensed to carry arms. With regard to evidence, enlarged powers would be given to obtain it. The last point had reference to bail. Magistrates would have power either to refuse or accept bail, according to their discretion. There were other provisions which it was not intended to apply to all proclaimed districts, but only to those districts specially proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant. In the case of midnight or armed meetings, power would be given to magistrates to imprison all parties who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves in connection with those meetings. Another power to be given to magistrates was that of calling before them strangers to give an account of themselves, or, failing to do so satisfactorily, to require them to find bail. It was also proposed to give summary powers to magistrates to deal with what might be termed police cases. The magistrates might deal with such cases summarily, by an imprisonment of not more than six months, or send them for trial. Another point was that in specially proclaimed districts the Crown should have the power of changing the venue for the purpose of trying a crime with more impartiality, and free from undue influences. At present there was no restriction on the sale of gunpowder and arms. It was proposed to grant a license to sell arms and gunpowder, and that returns should be made of those to whom sales were effected. It was also proposed to give grand juries the power of granting compensation in cases of serious injury or murder. The compensation to the individual or the family was to be levied on a stated area. The next provision was a most important one. It referred to the mode in which Government proposed, in future, to deal with newspapers in Ireland. No one could affect to doubt the effect of certain weekly literature on the mind of certain classes of the Irish people. These publications derided all law, set up doctrines of their own, and inflamed the passions of the populace to a dangerous extent. These publications covertly or openly incited outrages against the law, and civil war. It might be asked—why not prosecute these papers? But the mode of prosecution was dilatory, expensive, and unsatisfactory. Indeed, where prosecutions had been instituted, and editors imprisoned and prematurely released, the papers, instead of abating their virulence, had increased it. The object of Government was not so much to punish individuals as to stop the publications. It was proposed to proceed against the publications, and not against the editors. Government proposed to stop any newspaper that incited treason, or defiance of law and government. It was proposed that the Lord Lieutenant should have power, by his warrant, to seize the plant of that office in which the paper was published, and also all copies of the paper wherever printed. To prevent any excess of power it was proposed to give a party who might consider himself aggrieved the right of action against the authority seizing his paper; and, if the jury should find that the newspaper did not contain treasonable matter, they should inflict a fine on the Crown commensurate to the wrong. These precautions he apprehended would be sufficient to prevent any extraordinary or improper exercise of the new powers proposed to be conferred on the Lord Lieutenant. All Irish newspapers, provided they kept within legal and loyal bounds, would be entirely unaffected by the new provision in the bill. These, then, were the general statement of the provisions of a measure which they asked the House to sanction, believing that, if passed, not only the disturbed districts would be tranquillised, but the disloyal organs of the Irish press would be dismayed and the loyal organs encouraged and supported. Government had refrained from asking for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, hoping that the measure they now submitted to the House would render such an extreme step unnecessary. Regretting the necessity that existed for such a measure for the temporary repression of crime, he would remind the House that Government had introduced other measures which it was hoped would ultimately produce tranquillity and prosperity in Ireland.

Sir F. Heygate considered that life and property must be made secure in Ireland. As to the powers to apprehend strangers, care must be taken that tourists were not placed in an unpleasant dilemma. As to the newspapers which disseminated disloyalty, the sooner they were dealt with the better. But what was most wanted in Ireland was a few honest convictions. If juries were protected in their duties, and were determined to act fearlessly, the best result might be expected.

Mr. Brady said Government had undertaken a serious task, and, though he believed the Government intended to do good for Ireland, he feared they had not taken the right course to effect their object. He objected to the powers to be given to grand juries to award compensation for injury, as such a power might be exercised in an oppressive or inaccurate way.

Colonel Wilson-Patten asked when the Government intended to take the second reading of the bill.

Sir G. Grey hoped that there would not be a lengthened discussion on the present stage of the bill, but that an early day would be fixed for the second reading.

Mr. Connolly thought the measure did not go far enough, and that the true remedy for Ireland would be found in the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Sir P. O'Brien considered that this bill would be found as ineffectual as previous coercion acts.

Mr. Charley said that the bill aimed at suppressing agrarian crime, but the language that had been used by hon. members opposite, if it did not stimulate it, fostered and encouraged it. He thought it was a mistake of the Government to interfere with the liberty of the press, as was also their proposal to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act.

Mr. Gladstone defended himself from the imputation conveyed in Mr. Charley's remarks, and pointed out that nothing that he had said could lead to such a result. The bill would be printed and in the hands of hon. members to-morrow (Friday), and the Government proposed to take the second reading of the bill on Monday next.

Mr. Callan said that, though anxious to give every support possible to the present Government, he must enter his most solemn protest to many of the statements contained in the speech of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. He would give the utmost opposition to the proposition for giving more extensive powers to the magistracy of Ireland, and also to that part of the bill relating to the press, which he viewed as an abrogation of all law.

Mr. McCarthy Downing also expressed the strongest objections to giving additional powers to the magistracy of Ireland, and asserted that no case whatever had been made out for dealing with the press of Ireland as was proposed.

Sir J. Gray condemned the bill as being more severe in many of its provisions than any coercive measure ever proposed. He called upon the House to draw a distinction between licentiousness of the press and the right of free discussion. The bill did not appear to draw any such distinction. Whilst desirous of supporting any measure that was likely to give better security to life and property in Ireland, he would offer every opposition to those obnoxious clauses he had alluded to.

Mr. Dowse explained the legal meaning and effects of the various propositions of the bill to which objections had been made.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, Lord H. Lennox and Mr. Corry called attention to certain alleged grievances suffered by flag officers and others under the system of retirement introduced by the present Board of Admiralty.

The House ultimately went into Committee of Supply, when several votes were agreed to.

The amount of the funded debt of the United Kingdom under the different denomination of the stocks on Feb. 24, 1870, including stock certificates, was £727,539,956 4s. 6d.

The largest photographic portrait lens ever made in this country is one of 10½ in. diameter, recently completed by the famous optician Ross, and now in the possession of Mr. Mayall, the well-known photographer, of Regent-street.



## "A WOUNDED DANISH SOLDIER."

The accomplished painter of this picture, Madame Jerichau, wife of the distinguished Danish sculptor, has been too well known to the English public for some years to require any other introduction than her work, or, rather, the reproduction of it we have to offer. The picture we have engraved is one of the artist's most successful efforts; it was painted shortly after the war in Holstein, and it has been exhibited at the Royal Academy. The circumstances of that Prusso-Danish war are still fresh in the memory. Whatever the exact merits of Prussia's claim, it was pressed in a way which no nation retaining its self-respect could admit, except on compulsion; and we all recollect the brave stand made by the little Danish army against the overwhelming odds brought by its gigantic neighbour. But when, in addition to this historic retrospect, we reflect how much there is in the Danish national character resembling that of our own people—that we are, indeed, in large proportion from the same stock; when we think how peaceful, industrious, and virtuous is the modern Dane, yet losing none of his ancient courage; how thoroughly domestic in his habits, yet ever ready to obey when patriotism calls him from the happy contentment of home, we shall then better appreciate the touching story suggested by this picture, we shall then have its pathos brought home to us almost as nearly as if it were an English cottage scene. We need not dwell on the true womanly refinement shown in the artist's treatment of her theme. The life of the wounded man, perhaps, still hangs in the balance; but, if he recover, he will surely owe more to the soothing, gentle nursing of that true-hearted girl now reading to him from the Book of Life than to the surgeon's skill or the whole Pharmacopæia. We may, however, in illustration of the picture, remind the reader that generally, on the Continent, the act of betrothal is regarded far more seriously than our English "engagement" between lovers. It is, in fact, often a sort of religious rite tantamount to marriage itself; and it is a graceful custom in some parts—and, we believe, prevails in Denmark—for the man to wear the betrothal ring as well as his affianced bride.

Sir Roderick Murchison has received a letter from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, who wrote on Feb. 7, 1870, stating that an outbreak of cholera had occurred along the east coast of Africa, and extending for some distance into the interior, which has for the present impeded the transmission of those supplies to Dr. Livingstone which the Earl of Clarendon had directed to be sent to him. The loss of life has been fearful at Zanzibar and on the coast north and south of it, and has also extended inland to Ugogo and Uniamazi; but Sir Roderick cherishes the hope that the epidemic has not reached Ujiji, where the great traveller has been for some time stationed.

## THE CARNIVAL AT GENOA.

It is not only in the Corso at Rome, under the reign of the "Vicar of Christ," amidst the crowd of foreign visitors in quest of novelty or

there was a general outburst of that extravagant behaviour which is vulgarly intended for social fun. The only streets wide enough for a procession are the Strada Nuova, the Strada Nuovissima, the Piazza dell' Annunziata, and the Strada Balbi. The stately architecture of the palaces

thrown over the head, with its ends hanging down in front of the shoulders, and with a broad hem at the bottom, which forms a picturesque and convenient head-dress. Every Genoese lady carries her fan, and uses it like a Spanish lady, as she walks about the streets. There was an immense variety of monstrous gear assumed by the men and boys, who masked themselves, or got themselves up in fantastic attire for this particular festive occasion. Some had preposterous snouts, *un becco di naso*, as the Italians say; others came out in harlequin jackets or hats of an inconceivable size and shape. Five young fellows, in a funny uniform of chequer-plaid coats and white lappets, with hats like those worn by London swells at the Derby, stood in a cart which was furnished with side boxes full of coloured plaster comfits, crackers, and artificial flowers. They took up quantities of this ammunition with their ladders, or shovels, and hurled it madly in the faces of laughing girls on the balconies above. Other persons, completely masked and arrayed in mock presentment of the garb of municipal, ecclesiastical, or regal dignities and offices, went solemnly up and down, provoking sly political comments and allusions. There was a party of millers, in a cart with a mill and sacks of flour, to remind the spectators of the new grist tax, which has been imposed to restore the balance of Italian financial estimates. There was another cart, with trees planted at its corners, where a gallant Royal huntsman, evidently meant for King Victor Emmanuel, had secured the greater part of the game he had pursued; but one fowl in a cage, hung beyond his reach, seemed to typify the conquest of Rome.

## DEPUTATIONS ON THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Prime Minister, accompanied by Earl De Grey and Ripon, President of the Council, and Mr. W. E. Forster, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, received two deputations last week, one on Wednesday, the other on Friday, representing the two rival associations, called the National Education League and the National Education Union. The interviews took place at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing street. The leading spokesmen of the National Education League were its president, Mr. Dixon, M.P. for Birmingham; Mr. Chamberlain, of that town; Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P., on behalf of the London branches; Mr. Mundella, M.P., on behalf of the Nottingham manufacturers; Mr. Applegarth, as secretary to a working men's trade union; Mr. Illingworth, M.P.; the Rev. H. Steinthal and the Rev. C. Vince, Dissenting ministers. The deputation numbered about 400 persons, and the rooms were densely crowded. A second deputation, of Welsh Dissenting ministers from a conference held in Wales followed on the same day; and on Saturday Mr. Forster, at the Privy Council Office, received one from the Congregational Union. The deputation, on the Friday, from the National Education Union, included several peers,



"A WOUNDED DANISH SOLDIER AND HIS BETROTHED," BY MADAME JERICHAU.

antiquity, of pleasant dissipation, or the study of art, that an Italian populace is accustomed to indulge in the mad freaks of Carnival on the eve of sad and sober Lent. In Genoa, also, when our Special Artist passed through that busy seaport town on his return from the Papal city,

and noble mansions, contrasting with the motley costumes of the Genoese people, who are of diverse classes and trades, and with the queer disguises of those in masquerade, had a very remarkable effect. The women of the middle class in Genoa wear no bonnet, but a *pezzetto*, or muslin veil,

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seventy members of Parliament, a great many clergymen of the Church of England, and some Nonconformist ministers, with managers and trustees of various classes of existing schools. The Right Hon. W. Cowper Temple, M.P.; the Earl of Harrowby; the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, London; Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. for Leeds; the Rev. E. Conder, Independent minister; Colonel Akroyd, M.P.; and Mr. A. Pell, M.P., were the speakers. They obtained a satisfactory answer from the Prime Minister. Meetings have been held this week in London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Leeds to discuss this question; and the Liverpool Town Council has resolved to petition that the cost of the proposed aid to elementary schools be defrayed by Imperial taxation, instead of by local rates.

#### THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G.

The Duke of Richmond is the nobleman who has lately consented to take the post of leader of the Conservative party on the Opposition side of the House of Lords, which was left vacant by the temporary retirement of Lord Cairns, and which both the Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury declined to accept. The Right Hon. Charles Gordon Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, Yorkshire, in the Peerage of England; Duke of Lennox, Earl of Darnley, and Baron Methuen, of Torbolton, in the Peerage of Scotland; Duc d'Aubigny, in the Peerage of the old Kingdom of France, was born Feb. 27, 1818. He is the eldest son of the fifth Duke of Richmond, who succeeded to that title, in 1819, upon the death of his father, the fourth Duke, who was Governor-General of Canada. The mother of the present Duke was a daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey. His father was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and served in the latter years of the French War, being one of the officers who took part in the Battle of Waterloo. The present Duke was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford, but embraced the military profession, and obtained the rank of Captain in 1844. He acted as



THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington, and subsequently to Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief, from 1842 to 1854, but has since retired on half pay. He was elected M.P. for West Sussex in July, 1841, being then Earl of March. In the month of March, 1858, upon the formation of the late Lord Derby's second Ministry, the Earl of March became President of the Poor-Law Board and a Privy Councillor. He again took office, in March, 1867, in Lord Derby's third Administration; having long before this date—namely, in October, 1860—succeeded to his father's title and seat in the Upper House. He took the place of Sir Stafford Northcote, as President of the Board of Trade and a member of the Cabinet, when that right hon. gentleman became Secretary of State for India, upon the secession of Lord Cranborne, now Marquis of Salisbury, with the Earl of Carnarvon and General Peel. It is a whimsical coincidence that the month of March, suggesting by its name the recollection of his second hereditary title, has thrice witnessed the advancement of this peer to a new step of political distinction. He is considered a judicious and respectable politician, though not a brilliant debater or statesman of commanding abilities. His public services have been rewarded with the dignity of Knight of the Garter.

The ancient office of Hereditary Constable of Inverness Castle is held by the Lennox family, who are the direct offspring of an illegitimate son of King Charles II., by his French mistress, Louise de Querouaille, created Duchess of Portsmouth here, and Duchesse d'Aubigny in her native country. All their titles and honours were conferred by Royal favour during the reign of that King, and every Duke of Richmond, from the first to the present one, has borne the same baptismal name of Charles.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

#### THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

The Prince Imperial, who, more fortunate or unfortunate than ordinary mortals, came of age on attaining his fourteenth year,



THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S PRIVATE THEATRICALS.



on Wednesday, had been engaged for some time past, in conjunction with several of his young companions, in studying the parts of a *comédie-vaudeville*, with a view to its performance before the Emperor and Empress and a select circle, on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, at the Tuileries. The little stage was fitted up in one of the salons of the new Pavilion of Flora, and, after a formal reception of the company, which comprised, in addition to the Emperor and Empress, Prince Napoleon, Princesses Clotilde and Mathilde, Prince and Princess Joachim Murat and their children, with other members of the Imperial family and their principal intimates, the curtain rose at half-past nine, M. Jules Cohen presiding at the piano in lieu of a complete orchestra, and M. Filon, the Prince's tutor, acting as prompter. The name of the piece, which on its first appearance at the Théâtre du Palais Royal met with a great success, was "La Grammaire," the authors being MM. Labiche and Joly. The young Prince Imperial, with bald head and whiskers, is said to have succeeded admirably in his make up as Poitrinas, an old antiquary, who picks up bits of broken glass, metal, and china, under the idea that they are remains of antiquity. The part of Blanche, which, it seems, the Prince's companions had, in a manly spirit, refused one after the other, was only accepted eventually by young Maxime Frossard, son of the Prince's governor, on the Prince declaring that as no one seemed willing to undertake it he would be obliged to perform the part of the young lady himself. Between the different scenes a couplet, written by General Frossard, was sung by each of the performers, to the popular tune of the "Pompier de Nanterre." It is generally said that the Prince and his young friends Jules Espinas and Maxime Frossard acquitted themselves to admiration, and more especially the latter, who, in his character of Blanche, was as gracious, charming, coquettish, and timid as it was possible even for a young girl to be.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

We can add little to our remarks of last week on the Grand National. It is generally admitted that, though the verdict was only a neck, The Colonel won, with something to spare, as he was hardly touched with whip or spur; while The Doctor was severely punished. Of course, he has been at once pronounced the best cross-country horse in England; and there can be no doubt that he beat an exceptionally good field. Still, old Pearl Diver, who gave him 9 lb., looked so formidable on entering the straight, and might have finished so close to the leaders, that it is at any rate a moot point between them. Much speculation has been indulged in as to the price that The Colonel will fetch when put up to auction. Mr. Elyott Bower seems to be generally selected as the purchaser, and about £2000 is the most common appraisal of the "double first." It is rumoured, however, that £2500 has been offered for him by a French confederacy; but Mr. Weyman left express directions in his will that he should go to the hammer.

The remainder of the Liverpool bill of fare was very uninteresting. Honesty won his first race with "aged" opposite his name; and, as the old horse is still pretty fresh, he will probably land many another over short courses. A Liverpool Cup without Knight of the Garter seemed quite an anomaly, as he has run in the last four, winning both the spring and running second in both the autumn ones; however, this grand weight-carrier seems quite done up, though they are trying hard to train him, but he has not yet got beyond walking exercise. Silenus (8 st. 5 lb.), who was second last year, occupied the same unsatisfactory position again; for, though Fordham rode him brilliantly, he met with a disappointment near the finish, and could never quite catch Free Trade (6 st. 1 lb.), who has begun the season well for Caractacus. The presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales gave unusual importance to the Grand National Hunt steeplechases, which were held this year over the Cottenham Pastures; but the first day was hardly as successful as was anticipated. Primrose (11 st. 10 lb.) has probably not forgotten her severe race for the Grand National, and failed to concede 26 lb. to Merry Monk. The Hunt Steeplechase might almost be termed Mr. Chaplin's benefit, as he won it in 1865 and 1867 with Emperor and Emperor III. respectively, and, on this occasion, Schiedam had no difficulty in placing it to his credit for the third time. The clever victory of Q. C. (11 st. 10 lb.) in the Cottenham Steeplechase Plate, in spite of a fall after going about a mile, speaks volumes in favour of The Colonel, who had no difficulty in giving him 16 lb. at Liverpool.

Admiral Rous has signalled his complete restoration to health by a letter to the *Times*, which is written in his very best and most vigorous style. It completely demolishes some of the curious statements with which Sir Joseph Hawley introduced his resolutions to the public, and points out that the Baronet cannot hope even to find a second to the one which relates to bets, as the tenth rule of the Jockey Club distinctly states that that body will take no cognizance of betting. He points out that, were the resolution carried, the effect would be "that if two persons agreed to bet p. p. and the account is honourably settled, they are to be punished and disgraced, and, *à fortiori*, the scoundrel who refuses to pay is to be received with credit at Newmarket." Altogether from the tone of the entire letter, there seems little doubt that Sir Joseph will find an uncompromising opponent in the Admiral.

The sale of the late Earl of Derby's breeding stud has just taken place. The two sires Cape Flyaway and De Clare made 660 gs. and 105 gs. respectively; both were good performers in their day, and the latter was first favourite for the Derby in Wild Dayrell's year, but broke down while taking a gallop on the Sunday before the race. The nine yearlings were nearly all by Cape Flyaway, and, being a moderate lot, only averaged 63 gs.; some of the brood mares, however, sold well. Old Canzou was not put up, but will end her days in honourable repose at Knowsley. Repulse by Stockwell, from the soft Sortie, went to Mr. Gee for 1000 gs. She was only a moderate mare at best, but, when the property of the late Marquis of Hastings, just managed to win the One Thousand Guineas. Inspiration, by Newminster—Canzou, realised 750 gs.; and Mr. Blenkiron gave 500 gs. for Basquin, who is in foal with an own brother or sister to Mantilla.

The turf obituary is, unhappily, very large this week. Mr. Ede (better known under his racing name of Edwards) never recovered consciousness

after his terrible fall at Liverpool, and died on Sunday evening. He was quite our best gentleman jockey, and year after year was either first or very high up in the winning-list: we learn from a sketch of his career, which appeared in *Baily's Magazine* about four years ago, that up to the end of 1865 he had won 213½ races. Since then, of course, this score has been largely increased, and he has attained his crowning triumph by winning the Grand National, on The Lamb, in 1868. Besides being a finished horseman, he was also an accomplished cricketer, and scored upwards of 1200 runs in the season of 1863; and he and his twin-brother were the mainstays of the Hants County Eleven. In Sam Rogers another great jockey of the old school has passed away. He was fifty-two years old, and his career in the saddle extended over nearly forty years; yet, like Fordham, he never won a Derby or Leger. His principal masters were Lord Lowther, the Dukes of Grafton, Richmond, and Bedford, Generals Anson and Peel, and Lord George Bentinck. About four years ago he gave up riding and became a trainer. He took charge of Admiral Rous's horses, till ill-health compelled him to abandon all connection with the turf, and for the last half year he has been gradually sinking. In his prime he had, perhaps, no equal as a jockey; his seat was beautiful, his knowledge of pace perfect, and his handling of a horse most delicate and artistic. On Saturday last Mr. Philip Powter, a bookmaker, who always bore the highest character for honour and integrity, succumbed to bronchitis.

The Scarisbrick Cup, at the South Lancashire (Southport) Meeting, did not fill as well as usual, and the class of the competitors was by no means good. Some of our crack greyhounds are beginning to show unmistakable signs of having had enough of it for the season, and their running cannot be at all depended upon. Requiem, S.S., Baffler, and Larceny, all Waterloo Cup dogs, failed to win a single course; but Cavalier, who was beaten by Bendimere in the third ties of the great prize, did well till he met Jerry, by Blaze—Blushing Rose, who eventually won, with Gulf Stream, Mr. Knowles's £7 10s. purchase, as runner up; she has not proved a bad investment, as her share of the "cup" amounts to £80. Bill of Portland, an unworthy own sister to the almost invincible Bed of Stone, went down in the first round of the Southport Stakes, which eventually fell to Tranmere by St. George—Blue Bell.

Miss Walker, of Edinburgh, has left to the Scotch Episcopal Church estates estimated to be worth more than £200,000. One purpose of the trust is the erection of a handsome cathedral church at the west end of Melville-street, Edinburgh, at a cost of £40,000 or upwards; and provision has been made for a stipend or salary of £1000 per annum to the Incumbent, besides retiring allowances and other expenses. There is also a permanent provision of £300 per annum for bursaries for young men destined for the episcopal ministry, and power to erect and endow additional chapels and found additional bursaries, &c.

An emigration meeting was held in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Monday night, the Mayor presiding. Sir George Grey characterised the policy of abandonment pursued towards New Zealand and other colonies as disastrous. Mr. J. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., spoke in a similar strain, and detailed the many openings for emigrants, whom it would be cheaper to send out by public advances than to maintain some of them in gaols and workhouses. Mr. Hall, solicitor, moved, and Mr. Whitley, late Mayor, seconded, a resolution calling for Government aid, which was carried by acclamation against an amendment to adjourn the meeting.—The Torquay Emigration Society has secured sufficient funds, assisted by the British and Colonial Society, to send off the first batch of emigrants to Canada, fifty-five in number, about April 13.

#### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The adjustment of the fortnightly settlement has been the all-absorbing topic in the Stock Exchange during the week. The tone of the market has been healthy, and the scarcity of stock has promoted an upward movement in the quotations. Consols, although the demand has not been active, have been firm, and full prices have been realised. For Money the quotation has been 92½ to 93, and for the April account, 92½ to 93. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 91¾ ex div. Bank Stock has marked 240 to 242, and Exchequer Bills have been quoted at par to 4s. prem. India Five per Cents have been firm, and a better, at 112½ to 113. India Bonds have marked 20s. to 25s. prem.

Very little business has been doing in Colonial Government Securities, and prices have been without change of importance:—Canada Six per Cents, January and July, 1877-84, 105 to 106; Ditto Five per Cents, 93½ to 94; Cape Five per Cents, 1900, 102½ to 103½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1873, 102 to 104; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100½ to 101½; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 107 to 109; Ditto Five per Cents Consolidated, 97½ to 98½; Queensland Six per Cents, 1882 to 1885, 108 to 109; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114 to 115.

Firmness has been the feature of the market for English Railway Stocks. A full average business has been transacted, and not only has the late advance been supported, but a further improvement has been in some instances noticed. Indian Stocks have been firm, and Canadian Shares have been steady, but for Foreign the market has been dull:—Caledonian, 77½ to 78½; Great Eastern, 37½ to 38½; Great Northern, 115 to 116; Ditto, A, 117½ to 118½; Great Western, 63½ to 64½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 125½ to 126; London and Brighton, 44½ to 45½; London and North-Western, 123½ to 124½; London and South-Western, 88 to 89; London, Chatham, and Dover, 14½ to 15½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 52½ to 53½; Metropolitan, 80½ to 81½; Midland, 124½ to 125½; North-Eastern—Bewick, 123½ to 124½; Ditto, Leeds, 84 to 85; Ditto, York, 125½ to 127½; and South-Eastern, 74½ to 75.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106 to 107; East Indian, 111½ to 112½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 16 to 16½; Great Indian Peninsular, 108½ to 109½; Great Western of Canada, 17½ to 18½; Madras, 107 to 108; Oude and Rohilkund, 105½ to 106½; and Scinde, 105 to 106.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 13½ to 13½; Recife and San Francisco, 15½ to 16½; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 19½ to 20½.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been steady. Spanish Securities have been in request, and have improved in value. Egyptian also have been more sought after, and have improved in value. Italian and Peruvian have been quiet. Russian have been steady. American Securities have been dealt in to a fair extent, at full quotations:—Argentine, 1863, 88½ to 89½; Brazilian, 1865, 87½ to 88; Chilean, 1867, 97½ to 98½; Danubian, 1867, 94 to 96; Egyptian, 1863, 80½ to 81½; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 98½ to 99½; Mexican, 14 to 14½; Peruvian, 1865, 82½ to 83½; Portuguese, 1853, 92½ to 93; Russian, 1862, 86 to 87; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 93 to 94; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 68½ to

69½; Ditto, 1870 Scrip, 4 to 4½ prem.; Spanish, 1867, 27½ to 28½; Ditto, 1869, 26½ to 27½; Turkish, 1865, 66 to 67; Ditto Five per Cents, 45½ to 46½; Ditto, 1869, 62½ to 63½; and Italian, 1861, 55½ to 56½.

American Securities have been quiet, but steady. The 5-20, 1882, Bonds have been done at 90½ to 91½; Ditto, 1885, 90 to 90½; Ditto, 1887, 89½ to 90½; 10-10, 87 to 87½; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 29½ to 30½; Erie, 22 to 22½; and Illinois Central, 115½ to 116½.

There has been very little inquiry for Bank Shares, but the tone of the market has been healthy, and prices have ruled firm. Agra, A, 11½ to 12; Alliance, 13 to 14; Anglo-Egyptian, 24½ to 25½; Imperial Ottoman, 4 to 4½ prem.; London and County, 47½ to 48½; London Joint-Stock, 32 to 33; London and Westminster, 59½ to 60½; and Union of London, 36½ to 37½.

Telegraph Shares have been depressed, and the quotations have given way. Anglo-American, 17 to 17½; Atlantic, 12 to 14; Anglo-Mediterranean, 17 to 17½; British Indian Extension, 11½ to 11½; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 9½ to 9½; Mediterranean Extension, 64 to 74; French Cables, 15½ to 15½; and West India and Panama, 8½ to 9.

For Miscellaneous Securities the inquiry has been limited, and lower prices have been ensued. Credit Foncier of England, 2½ to 3; General Credit and Discount, 1 dis. to par; Hudson's Bay, 12½ to 13; Indiarubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works, 50 to 52; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 37½ to 37½.

An increased amount of steadiness has been noticed in the Money Market during the week, the demand being stimulated by the Stock Exchange settlement. It is probable, however, that we shall have a return of ease; but any marked change in the quotations is not expected until the payment of the dividends, next month. Thirty to sixty days' bills have been charged 2½ to 3, and three months', 3 per cent.

On the Continent the demand for money has been only to a moderate extent, at about previous quotations. The bullion arrivals during the week have been limited. There has been no inquiry for export, and the specie movements have, in consequence, been trifling.

The Continental exchanges have been without material alteration. There has been a fair demand for bills on Italy, and the rates have been lower.

At New York the rate of exchange on London has fallen to 108, and this fact has promoted the belief that there will be a renewal of specie shipments from this side. As, however, at this season of the year the exports from the State of cotton and corn are usually limited, whilst the imports of manufactured produce are mostly on a more liberal scale, it seems rather doubtful whether such an event will occur; in fact, at the present moment the only apparent means the States have of withdrawing bullion from our shores is by fresh sales of bonds.

At the half-yearly court of the proprietors of Bank Stock it was announced that the "Rest," on Feb. 23, stood at £3,621,530, which would allow of a dividend for the half year of 4½ per cent, and leave £3,003,271 to be carried forward. The profits for the half year have been £597,444.

Biddings for £387,500 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been to Calcutta, £282,000; and to Madras, £4600. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d.; and tenders at 1s. 11d. will receive about 56 per cent, and above that price in full.

At a meeting of the London Assurance Corporation a dividend of £2 5s. per share for the half year was declared.

A prospectus has appeared of the Metropolitan Public Carriage Company (Limited), with a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares.

A prospectus has been issued of the Teign Valley Lead and Barytes Mining Company (Limited), with a capital of £20,000, in £5 shares, to work some mines at Bridford, Devon.

The report of the Cagliari Gas and Water Company (Limited), to be presented on the 25th, recommends a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, which will absorb £2633, and leave £1743 to be carried forward.

The Bank of Australasia have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

At a meeting of the Merchant Banking Company (Limited) a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was declared, which will absorb £3319. The sum of £20,000 has been written off the "amalgamation account" during the year, and a balance of £2019 was carried forward.

At a meeting of the Mauritius Land Credit and Agency Company (Limited) it was shown that there was an available balance of £4010, and an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, being at the rate of 3½ per cent for the half year, was declared; leaving, after an appropriation of £500 to reserve, the sum of £1635 to be carried forward.

The report of the Mutual Tontine (Westminster Chambers) Association (Limited), to be presented on the 30th inst., recommends a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, leaving, after an appropriation of £224 to suspense account, a balance of £139 to be carried forward.

The directors of the Caledonian Railway Company have announced a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum.

#### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was only a small show of English wheat on sale here to-day, and, owing to the cold weather prevailing and the gradual diminution of stocks in granary, the trade showed more firmness. Country advices report an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter; but where the latter was demanded business was checked. Business off the stands here progressed steadily, at an improvement of 1s. per quarter, which was readily paid on fine samples. Foreign wheat was rather inactive; but American and Russian descriptions realised a similar advance. Barley was steady, and grinding sorts were the turn dearer. Malt was inactive, at late rates. Fine corn, maize, and white peas were 6d. to 9d. up; while beans and grey peas commanded very full prices. Flour was steady, at a rise of 1s. per sack and 6d. per barrel.

Wednesday.—The corn trade was without prominent feature to-day. Wheat changed hands slowly at the improved currency of Monday last, while flour was held at extreme rates, with limited sales. Spring corn of all descriptions was fully as dear, though the transactions were limited in number and extent.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 130; beans, 210; peas, 40; malt, 300 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 2600; barley, 11,020; oats, 12,070; maize, 7590 qrs.; flour, 400 sacks and 2520 barrels.

English Currency.—White wheat, 39s. to 50s.; red ditto, 37s. to 44s.; barley, 25s. to 40s.; malt, 48s. to 69s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 16s. to 24s.; beans, 32s. to 42s.; peas, 31s. to 39s. per qr.; flour, 29s. to 43s. per 280 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 63,475 qrs. sold at 40s. 9d.; barley, 39,670 qrs., at 33s. 10d.; oats, 7229 qrs., at 20s. 10d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; and of household ditto from 6½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—The limited quantity of English clover seed on offer has commanded very full prices. Tares have been taken off freely, at last week's rates. Trefoils have tended upwards in value. Linseed has ruled firm.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 38s. to 40s.; canary, 56s. to 60s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; sowing linseed, 68s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter. Linseed cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rapeseed, £8 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The demand for teas has not been active; but prices generally remain unaltered.

Sugar.—The supplies on offer have been moderate, and the quotations have been firmly upheld for both raw and refined goods.

Coffee.—The coffee market has ruled dull, and both native and plantation sorts have been obtainable on easier terms.

Rice has continued dull of sale, at depressed currencies. Provisions.—The butter market has shown more animation, and all kinds of foreign butter have found ready buyers, at full prices. Friesland is quoted at 12½s. to

128s.; Zwolle and Kampen, 114s. to 122s.; Bosch, 84s. to 104s.; Holstein and Kiel, 115s. to 145s.; Jersey, 104s. to 134s.; American, 80s. to 98s. per cwt. Supplies of bacon have been liberal, and prices show a decline of 2s. per cwt., at which reduction sales have been limited. Prime small hams have been firm in value, but inferior parcels have been neglected. Lard and pork dull, American cheese quiet, but firm.

Hay and Straw.—A moderate supply was on sale to-day. The demand was inactive, at about previous quotations:—Prime meadow hay, 75s. to 82s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; Rowen, 60s. to 65s.; prime clover, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 95s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 90s.; and straw, 20s. to 80s. per load.

Spirits.—Kum has changed hands to a fair extent, at stationary currencies. Grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Wool.—The demand for English wool has been very inactive, and inferior descriptions have tended downwards in value. The consumption of colonial wool has continued undiminished.

Potatoes.—There has been fair average supplies on sale, but the trade has ruled more active, and prices have shown an upward tendency.

Hops.—There have been very little inquiry for any kind of hops, and holders have been rather anxious sellers. Where sales have been pressed, lower prices have been submitted to; but choice qualities of new English are very scarce, and have commanded full rates.

Oils.—Lined oil has ruled dull, at 32s., spot, London and Hull; rape, flat, with sellers of English brown at 42s., spot and month. Olive and cocoanut oils quiet.

Tallow.—The market is now flat, at 46s. 9d., sellers, spot and month; 45s. 6d., June; and 46s. 6d. last three months.

Coals.—Hastings's Hartley, 15s. 3d.; Hylwell Main, 16s. 3d.; West Hartley, 15s. 3d.; Wallsend—Hetton, 17s. 6d.; Kellie, 15s. 6d.; East Hartlepool, 16s. 6d.; South Hartlepool, 15s. 6d.; Tees, 17s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The market was again but moderately supplied with beasts, but the quality generally was good. There was a thin attendance of butchers, and, owing to the mild weather and the heaviness in the dead-meat market, the trade was dull for all breeds, at barely the prices of Monday last. The best Scots and crosses were with difficulty disposed of, at 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. As regards sheep, the supply was moderate. All breeds experienced a slow sale, and the quotations ruled in favour of buyers. The best Downs and half-breeds sold at 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8 lb. Calves were quiet, at about late rates.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; second quality, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; sucking calves, 22s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 28s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 622; sheep and lambs, 7075; calves, 251. Foreign: Beasts, 243; sheep and lambs, 2750; calves, 191.

Metropolitan Meat Market.—Beef from 3s. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 6s. 8d. to 8s.; pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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you for your recognition, and, in closely observing your reception of them, have enjoyed an amount of artistic delight and instruction which perhaps it is given to few men to know. In this task, and in every other I have ever undertaken as a faithful servant of the public, always imbued with a sense of duty to them, and always striving to do his best, I have been uniformly cheered by the readiest response, the most generous sympathy, and the most stimulating support. Nevertheless, I have thought it well at the full floodtide of your favour to retire upon those older associations between us which date from much further back than these, and henceforth to devote myself exclusively to the art that first brought us together. Ladies and Gentlemen, in but two short weeks from this time I hope that you may enter, in your own homes, on a new series of readings at which my assistance will be indispensable; but from these garish lights I vanish now for evermore, with one heartfelt, grateful, respectful, and affectionate farewell."

## THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The fate of the Inman steamer *City of Boston*, which left the port of Halifax for Liverpool on Jan. 28, has during the last two or three weeks been a subject of the most anxious solicitude. The missing steamer was built by Messrs. Todd and M'Gregor, at Partick, near Glasgow, and was launched on Nov. 15, 1864. She is a remarkably fine specimen of naval architecture, having, like the rest of the numerous fleet belonging to the Inman line, been built with especial care. She has always received the highest premium at Lloyd's, and was ranked in the highest classification by the Association of Underwriters in Liverpool. In her general build and aspect the *City of Boston* bears a strong resemblance to the *City of London*, which, in speed, rivals the Cunard line. She is large, commodious, and handsome, and is propelled by engines of great power. The *City of Boston* is an iron vessel, and in her construction the greatest care was taken in selecting the very best material as regards tenacity and strength. Besides being a mail-steamer, she is designed as a passenger-ship of the first order, and is 305 ft. long in the keel and fore-rake, and measures 332 ft. in length over all; her moulded beam-width is



THE MISSING SCREW-STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON.



39 ft., and she is 27 ft. 6 in. deep in the hull, from the bottom of her hold to the spar-deck. She is of 2278 tons of the old measurement, and is propelled by two engines of 300-horse power (nominal), and was built with a three-flange propeller; but the engines are capable of working up to considerably more than 600-horse power. The City of Boston, like the rest of the Inman fleet, is ship-rigged, a large spread of canvas being assigned to her, to act in aid of her propeller in securing steadiness and speed in sailing. The ribs, beams, and plating of this fine vessel are all exceedingly strong, and built of the best material; the whole of the framing is securely bound together by heavy stringer plates and ties, and the ship is transversely divided into eight compartments by seven strong and well-secured water-tight bulkheads, which reach from the keelson to the upper deck.

The passenger accommodations on board the City of Boston are excellent. The principal saloon is 40 ft. long by 18 ft. wide, and is 7 ft. 6 in. high in the ceiling, and is fitted up with the usual luxurious elegance which characterises this line. The state-rooms connected with the saloon are capacious, well furnished, and efficiently supplied with the means of ventilation. Of these there are a sufficient number to accommodate upwards of a hundred first-class passengers. The accommodations for passengers of the second and third classes are also ample and of the best kind. Every department connected with the management and working of the ship, which is under the command of Captain Halcrow, is of the very best description. She was provisioned for fifty-eight days, and this apart from her cargo, which consisted in great measure of supplies of food. The propeller attached to the vessel is a new two-flange one, fitted during her last visit to New York, her original three-flange propeller having been broken in her last voyage from Liverpool. Some are of opinion that the strength of the new propeller would not be sufficient to enable her to make headway against the adverse winds which she must have encountered. The cabin passengers, fifty-five in number, include a few officers of the Royal Artillery and other regiments on their way home from Canada. The steerage passengers, fifty-two in number, are chiefly from New York.

## FINE ARTS.

### EXHIBITION OF THE NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We resume our notice of this, for its size, unusually varied and interesting exhibition, pleasantly, with eulogy of Mr. Gale's gem of careful, modest, refined finish "The Bee Master" (35)—an old rustic constructing a beehive, "pleased by the merry prattling of the child" at his feet. A large picture, by Mr. Oules, of "Ulysses Discovered by the Nurse," is a work of much promise, evincing classical feeling and good taste in colour. "A Tender Passage" (96), by the same—a girl turning pitifully from the perusal of a book—has also much sober merit. Mr. Pope has made a marked advance, technically speaking, in his picture of Queen Elizabeth stooping hesitatingly over the order of execution of Mary Stuart, as she holds the pen in her hand to sign. The picture seems wanting in concentration, perhaps from the spectator's inability to clearly discern the conflicting emotions in the Queen's face, owing to the height at which the picture hangs—and not inexcusably so in this gallery, seeing the somewhat unnecessary extent of the canvas. Mr. Stannus's "Land at Last"—a sailor bearing a pallid girl in his arms through the surf from a life-boat which has just rescued a ship's crew—is one of the most telling pictures in the collection. Mr. P. R. Morris's "Heirloom" (123) is a gracefully-imagined picture of a boy with romantic type of features fired with chivalrous ardour, as he feels the notched edge of the sword of his ancestors. To Mr. Baccani must be awarded the high praise of having caught some of the quality of colour and tone of the old Venetian masters in his "Principessina" (144), a whole-length of an infant in a quaint old-fashioned sixteenth-century costume of silver and blue brocade.

Other figure pictures of merit are Mr. Thom's "French Shepherds Going to Midnight Christmas Mass" (113), which, though slight in execution, well expresses the sentiment of the scene and the effect of moonlight on snow and hoar frost; Mr. Jackman's characteristically-treated and well-painted "Spinning a Yarn" (194), a sailor telling a humorous story to a half-incredulous girl; Mr. T. J. Barker's pretty group of a little damsel on a white palfrey, with attendants, at a Gothic gateway, entitled "Haddon Hall in the Olden Times" (127); Mr. Selous's "Ophelia" (136); "Hauling a Mackerel Net" (114), a spirited and "well understood" marine-piece, by Mr. J. Nash, jun.; "Interior at Barbison, France" (190), by E. Wagrez, a picture dark in tone but of excellent quality; "Ophelia" (200), a good specimen of Mr. T. F. Dicksee's dainty workmanship, yet not exactly the crazed "Ophelia," nor a work of unsophisticated art; Mr. T. Davidson's "Swing Coquetry" (139); Mr. Dauriac's delicately-elaborated "Jeune Veuve rêvant à son Nouvel Hymen" (110); "Venus's Looking-glass" (116), a very pretty decorative little picture, by Mr. H. Tidey; two effective combinations of figures and still-life (74 and 154), by Mr. Verhoeven-Ball; "L'Étagère" (71), artistically painted, especially the accessories, by Miss S. Beale; and contributions by Messrs. Haynes King, A. F. Patten, F. Weekes, E. N. Downard, E. R. Tayler, J. R. Dicksee, W. Fyfe, W. M. Egle, and R. Farren.

Among animal-pieces we have to mention two good cattle-pieces, à la Sidney Cooper (95 and 158), by Mr. W. Luker; a clever representation of fox-hounds in their kennel, by Mrs. von Wille (25); and the "Loch Side, Western Highlands" (165), by Mr. Aster Corbould. But the most felicitous work of this class is Mr. Couldery's "Jack in the Box" (110), which we are engraving, and shall therefore have another opportunity of describing.

In landscape the exhibition is remarkably rich. Mr. Peter Graham exhibits a marvellously skilful work, entitled "Mist and Sunshine" (172). It is similar to, though less elaborate in its effects than, the celebrated "Spate in the Highlands"; but never have we seen more illuvisly perfect imitation of sun-rays piercing through rifts of mountain mists, and glorifying the hillsides, here all luminous, there looming in shadow, and swollen peat-stained stream, and stern, iron-grey rock, here looking as though it would ring to the touch and there carpeted with soft, warm-hued moss, and heather, and lichens. Mr. James T. Linnell, in his "Vale of Neath" (75), contributes a beautiful work, combining a graceful bend of river with towing-path and figures, and wooded borders, and purple mountains, flushed in sunlight, and foreground glowing with autumnal colours. It closely resembles, as it rivals, the work of the elder Linnell. "A Study in the Fields" (46), by Mr. W. Linnell, is a brilliantly-effective rendering, in a somewhat different style, of a nearly-ripe corn-field on the one hand, and a copse on the other. There is also a pleasant little bit (51) by Mr. T. G. Linnell.

Mr. Lamorinière, the most eminent of the Belgian landscape-painters, sends a "View in the Ardennes" (84), with an effect of silvery-grey dawn which may be instanced as a signal proof of how entirely independent the true artist is of his subject. Simpler materials could not be selected: they consist merely of a marsh-land level, stretching away to a low range of hills, with an islet dotted with trees in a lake of the middle distance, and a few herons on a bank of the foreground. Yet so exquisitely truthful are the gradations of tender morning light and shade, so masterly the handling—done as it is with apparently the utmost ease, yet absolutely faultless—that the work is instinct with sentiment, and a model of refined execution. Mr. F. W. Meyer, a young English pupil of this master, sends a view "On the Lesse, near Dinant, Belgium" (204), with an effect of clouded sunset, which is full of promise. Mr. MacCallum's "Cedar Grove, Chiswick" (128), is a fine impressive study of those solemn trees, as, darkling into funeral gloom, they are relieved against a clear, golden-hued sunset sky. The anatomy of the trees evinces great knowledge derived from lengthened observation. No. 135, by Mr. C. J. Lewis, is an important spring landscape, full of floral wealth and other vernal accompaniments—its looseness of handling well suggesting nature's infinite variety, but containing some obvious disproportions between the flowers and children of the foreground. There is much sweetness and truth in Mr. Docharty's "Glen Falloch—Mist After Rain" (47), and the same rising Scotch artist has an able picture of "Glen Etive, near Glencoe" (182), with some admirable painting of rocks in the gloomy ravine.

Mr. Alfred W. Williams is taking a place at the head of the "school" known by his surname. His "Through the Woods and

Over Mountains" (138) is a rich and effective landscape, manifesting unmistakable power, but which would be more unreservedly admired if it did not somewhat recall the manner of the Linnell family. Mr. Baccani's "Souvenir d'Italie," a flat, alluvial bank of the Campagna, with figures passing along its crest, relieved against a sunset sky, is a most artistic example of tone—intensely vigorous in the shaded bank, intensely luminous in the golden sky. The "Mer de Glace et Aiguilles de Mont Blanc" (83), by Mr. Walter Field, is a well painted and perfectly faithful representation of a scene which artists are too apt to treat with false scenic accompaniments of colour and effect. The "Jungfrau, from the path to Mürren" (86), by Mr. Sidney Hodges, is another Alpine picture of conspicuous merit, painted in a broad style and in a very agreeable key of colour. The following also are good examples of their respective painters—viz., "Norham Castle" (91), by Mr. A. Perigal, of the Scottish Academy; "Stratford-on-Avon" (103), by Mr. A. B. Collier—giving an effect of sunlight struggling through rain-clouds with much breadth and truth; "Goodrich Castle" (98), by Mr. G. Sant; a spirited study of waves breaking on the "Coast of Pembrokeshire during a South-Westerly Gale" (94), by Mr. C. P. Knight; "Loughrigg Fell, Westmorland" (90), with an admirable effect of afternoon sunlight, by Mr. Sidney R. Percy; "A Welsh Ford" (181), by Mr. J. Peel; "A Mountain Stream, Easdale" (100), by Mr. H. J. Holding; "Evening on the Llugwy, North Wales" (169), by Mr. J. Finnie—very sweet in colour and broad in effect; "Craven Point—a Grey Day" (65), by Mr. J. W. Oakes; "Under Cloud and October Sunshine—on Arran Hills" (191), by Mr. G. E. Hering; "Il ris Trovaso, Venice" (145), by Mr. G. C. Stanfield; "The Hour of Prayer" (82), by Mr. T. R. Lee—a landscape imaginatively impressive in its twilight effect, but unfortunate in composition; "Over the Heath—Summer Storm" (195), by Mr. R. Beavis; "Study from Nature, Fontainebleau" (34), a little picture of first-rate quality, by Mr. A. Ortmanns; "The Black Mount" (44), by Mr. J. A. Houston, of the Scottish Academy; "Springtime in Spain, near Gordella" (208), by Mr. J. W. Inchbold—an effect of climate in Spain novel to English eyes through a pictorial medium, and rendered with original feeling; a careful, nature-loving study of "A Dell in Ayrshire" (125), by Miss Alice Boyd; a solemn, almost grand, effect just after sundown behind hills like those of Skye, and with the barred gold of the sunset reflected in a melancholy tarn (209), by Mr. Teniswood; "Cast Away" (122), by Mr. J. Danby; "Autumn Evening on the Thames" (137), by Mr. S. Warren; and a view of the Tower Heath, Hampstead (66), by Mr. E. S. Rowley, excellent in tone and detail. Moonlight is rendered with much skill by Mr. A. Gilbert in two little pictures, and in a more dreamy poetical mood in Mr. Lamont Brodie's "Lost on the Sands" (203). The visitor's attention will also be repaid by inspection of the landscape and marine contributions of Messrs. A. Cole, E. A. Waterlow, W. S. Rose, W. Kimpell, J. E. Newton, C. Smith, J. Dearn, W. Ascroft, G. S. Walters, H. Moore, G. A. Williams, G. Hastings, J. H. Bradley, R. S. Bond, R. Leche, J. Adam, and C. R. Ricketts.

Among architectural subjects of interest are Mr. M. Anthony's "Market-Place and Church of San Juan, Lerida, Spain" (196), and "Door of the Entombment of the Virgin, Cathedral of Pamplona, Spain" (56)—the former with brilliant, cold, daylight effect; the latter, a shadowy interior. Mr. Anthony seems to apply much of his colour with the palette-knife; his brushwork is apparently of the most haphazard, "accidental" kind; and his drawing is certainly not above reproach; yet his works well illustrate some important optical laws of art; for, seen at the proper distance, they have a surprising air of truth to textures and general effect. Mr. W. W. Deane contributes a picture of a splendid marble crotile of one of the Genoese palaces (157), which is well drawn, and, though rather chalky, refined in colour and chiaroscuro. Picturesque subjects of this class are also contributed by Professor Hermann and Mr. A. Montague; and by Mr. Henry there is an extensive view of the Grand Canal, Venice, the perspective terminating with the Church of San Salute (168), which, though hurt by a rather crude sky, is noteworthy for the beautiful sunny glow suffusing the long line of buildings and playing in the palpitating water. In still-life there is one work of extraordinary beauty and artistic excellence. It is a picture of "Grapes" (97)—two bunches of the yellowish-green Muscat and one of red grapes, lying among vine-leaves, mosses, and elegant plants. The colouring (of course the prime requisite in such a subject), is quite lovely, a delicious combination of varied richness and tenderness, whilst the taste with which the accompaniments are introduced and painted is, if slightly inclining to ornamentalism, most captivating. We have seen no such work of its kind by a contemporary English artist. The painter is Mr. Mückley, head master of the Manchester school of art. His productions are, we understand, seldom seen out of Manchester; but a painter with so special a faculty should be better known in the metropolis.

In the centre of the room are two magnificent bronze reductions of the statues by Mr. Foley of Burke and Goldsmith, which stand on College-green, Dublin—to our mind the finest memorial statues of our day. We have engraved and criticised the originals of both. The model of the Burke was not exhibited in London. In conclusion, we have to correct an erroneous statement in the catalogue, quoted in our former notice, which represents Professor Verlat's noble picture of the Virgin, Child, and St. John as a replica of a celebrated picture at St. Cloud. The present work is an entirely different and wholly original composition.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—WOODY FIBRE, OR CELLULOSE.

Professor Odling, in his eighth lecture, given on Thursday week, began with the consideration of the origin of the oxygen given off during the formation of woody fibre in the growing plant—whether it is derived, by decomposition, from the carbonic gas or the water. As this question cannot be answered by the oxygen itself, recourse was had to two different experiments upon the woody fibre, which gave contradictory results; thus showing, as the Professor remarked, that individual decompositions of bodies are of but little value in determining their internal construction, and that valid conclusions are deducible only from the study of all the reactions. He then stated that, from the close examination of the chemical relationships of mannite, glucose, and cellulose, it is probable that of the twelve proportions of oxygen eliminated in the production of a unit of cellulose nine are derived from carbonic gas and three from water. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to the properties of this woody fibre, or cellulose. It was shown to be perfectly white when the foreign bodies were removed from it (as in coloured woods), and fibrous; being thus the basis of textile fabrics. It was shown to be reconvertible into carbonic gas and water by burning, and by slow oxidation through damp and rottenness (in the case of rags and sawdust): its solubility in a solution of oxide of copper in ammonia was also exhibited. The Professor then, by experiments, showed how a piece of weak, porous, unsized paper, by exposure to a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid with one part of water, for no longer time than is required to draw it through the acid, is immediately converted into a very strong, tough, skinlike material, able to sustain five times the weight of ordinary paper. Specimens of this substance, now named "parchment paper," lent by Messrs. De la Rue, the makers, showed its adaptability for use in legal documents, maps, bookbinding, and similar purposes. This material also has been of very great advantage to science, and it afforded the late Professor Graham almost indispensable service in his immortal experiments in dialysis, by supplying him with a septum, through which crystalloids could pass, while colloids or gelatinous bodies were intercepted. After showing how a stronger proportion of sulphuric acid in water transformed woody fibre into grape sugar, or glucose, Professor Odling proceeded to the formation of the highly inflammable substance named pyroxylin or gun-cotton (after the manner of its inventor, Schönbein), by saturating cotton-wool in a mixture of nitric acid and sulphuric acid, the latter being merely an auxiliary, and not essential in the process; and he then, by dissolving gun-cotton in ether and alcohol, produced the remark-

able substance named collodion, so useful in chemistry and surgery, and almost indispensable to photography, in the form of the thin film on which negatives were first produced by the late Mr. Archer. The lecture was concluded by a series of brilliant experiments on gun-cotton, exhibiting the different degrees of inflammability and explosive power which may be obtained at will by varying its physical structure and the mode of inflaming it. The Professor stated that he was indebted for many illustrations of the use of collodion in photography to the Stereoscopic Company, and for the experiments on the properties of gun-cotton to Professor Abel, of the War Department, so eminent for his researches in the application of science to military purposes.

### A CHAPTER ON ART.

Mr. Westmacott, R.A., F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting, on the 11th inst., gave a discourse with the above-mentioned title, his object being the consideration of the condition of public feeling towards art, the capacity of our people for understanding and enjoying the productions of fine art, the opportunities provided for its indulgence, and an inquiry how far these are made conducive to the education of the public taste. Under the term art he included the arts of design, the drama, and music. As evidence of the public interest in art, he referred to the fact that at last year's Royal Academy Exhibition, nearly £20,000 were taken at the doors, while the recent exhibition of the old masters in a few weeks had realised between £3000 and £4000. The same remarks, he said, apply to music and the drama, full attendance being found wherever tempting amusement is provided. But is the attraction offered of a kind likely to improve the public manners, morals, and taste? since any value art may have as an accessory to civilisation must greatly depend upon its quality in a moral sense. It may exist for good or for evil; it may elevate, or it may corrupt; and, at any particular period, it is the expression of the prevailing tone of feeling or sentiment of a nation, the out-flowing of the associations of the time. Mere imitations, such as the reproduction of Greek statues, of Gothic architecture, and of Mediaeval art, are rather proofs of the absence than evidences of a prevalent feeling for good art. There may be some gifted persons able to appreciate art-excellence as it were intuitively; but the bulk of the people will not be sensibly influenced by the expressions of times or nations external or remote from themselves. The mere looking at works of art cannot, of itself, change men's characters. As Ruskin has said recently, "We cannot paint or sing ourselves into being good men," but "we must be good men before we can paint or sing as we ought." The moral condition of a nation is the "motive power" of its art. After referring to the high standards we possess for every kind of art, Mr. Westmacott expressed his opinion that, with the exception of a thoughtful and educated minority, these high standards are either misunderstood or unnoticed, the multitude having no sympathy with them, and to force it is impossible. In painting, excellence in minute imitation and elaborate execution are more esteemed than noble aims, fine sentiment, deep thought, or feeling for beauty; and in the theatres, as substitutes for a good, well-acted play, we have a liberal display of the human form, with attitudinising in the shortest and most diaphanous of draperies. For these things artists, authors, and actors are most unjustly blamed. They must live by their art, and cannot afford to go ahead of their contemporaries. The remedy for this state of things is sound education in the true principle of art, the appreciation of which is not an arbitrary exercise of an individual's judgment, but depends upon conditions and laws which can be taught. The fact of people liking any work of art does not make it good or beautiful. Instruction in the principles of art and beauty should, therefore, form a part of education, so as to turn the public interest to good account, whereby people would soon and easily be brought to understand that nature is the true standard by which art should be judged. The objects in public exhibitions should be of a healthy and refining quality—the coarse and degrading elements being carefully excluded. We possess three remarkable collections—the South Kensington Museum, the National Gallery, and the British Museum. The first, said Mr. Westmacott, is one of the most valuable exhibitions of the kind that any nation can boast. The usefulness of the National Gallery, he said, might be greatly increased if occasional peripatetic lectures on the works were given in the rooms by a competent practical authority. The British Museum contains the noblest series of Greek sculptures that exists, which, however, are not sufficiently appreciated or turned to account by the want of officers possessing practical knowledge and education in art, the charge of these great works at present being entrusted to eminent scholars and antiquaries who are not censurable for this deficiency. After commenting on this subject at some length, Mr. Westmacott referred, as a hopeful sign, to the establishment of professors of the fine arts at Oxford and Cambridge—Mr. Ruskin and Sir Digby Wyatt.

Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., Vice-President, was in the chair.

### SCIENCE OF RELIGION.

Professor Max Müller gave his fourth and concluding lecture on this subject on Saturday last. He began by asserting that, with the exception of Judaism and Christianity, the ancient religions of the world had been severely, yet unfairly, censured and ridiculed, through an erroneous sense of duty, and through ignorance of their real character and purpose. The notion that all the heathen nations were without the hope of salvation he characterised as godless arrogance; and he said that the study of the ancient religions gave additional evidence of the wisdom and love of God, and that their errors and cruelties should be regarded as human excrescences from which no religion is entirely free. We admire the literature and art of the ancients, yet lose the knowledge of a world of beauty by abstaining from the study of the ancient mythology. All religions, he said, should be regarded as a part of the progressive education of the human race; and in support of this opinion he quoted St. Augustine, St. Irenæus, St. Leo the Great, and, finally, St. Paul, who said that "the law was our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ;" and St. Peter, who said that "God is no respecter of persons;" but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him." (Acts x. 35.) He then read extracts from the Vedas, the Zend-Avesta, the sentences and parables of Buddha, the writings of Confucius and Lao-tse, and of several of the Greek poets and philosophers to prove that the ancient sacred books contained the most essential principles of religion, inculcating the belief in a just, holy, and merciful God, and a morality of a very pure character. Every religion, the Professor said, was true for its time—its original purpose being holy; but the expression of it was often inevitably imperfect, and frequently childish and inadequate; therefore, we ought to extend to the religious language of the early human race the same forbearance which we exercise to the first outpourings of religious thoughts among children. The ancients experienced great difficulty in giving utterance to their spiritual conceptions through the imperfection of their language. The use of metaphors in a spiritual sense was gradually degraded into a material one; thus, the worship of the God of Heaven was corrupted into that of the sky itself; and the spiritual sense was then regarded as heresy. Thus there arose two dialects of religion—the spiritual and the material—between which, as between two poles, religion has been oscillating ever since, even until this day; and this movement, the Professor said, is necessary to prevent stagnation. One dialect he characterised as that of women and children; the other as that of men. If the former should entirely prevail, we should relapse into pure superstition; if the latter, we should become mere philosophers, and religious decay would set in. Both needs must be satisfied. In reference to polytheism, the Professor expressed his opinion that it was derived from polyonymy, the various names of the one God indicating his attributes being gradually converted into those of distinct deities. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the impartial study of the religions of antiquity would not only be the real means of better understanding our own Scriptures, with which they have so much in common, but would promote a more charitable interpretation of those of others, and would conduce to more charity both abroad and at home.

The lecture was attended by Prince Christian and Princess Louise, Earl Stanhope, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Earl of Clonwilliam, Dean Stanley, and other distinguished persons.



## THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Professor Rolleston, M.D., F.R.S., of Oxford, on Tuesday last, began a course of four lectures on the Deductions from the Comparative Anatomy of the Nervous System, more especially in relation to the lower animals and ourselves, and our motor, sensory, and psychical functions. After a few introductory remarks, he proceeded to consider the limits within which the arguments drawn from comparative anatomy are applicable to most points in human anatomy and physiology. He quoted Mr. G. H. Lewes, who says: "We are incessantly at fault in our tendency to anthropomorphise, a tendency which causes us to interpret the actions of animals according to the analogies of human nature. Wherever we see motions which seem to issue from some internal impulse, and not from an obvious external cause, we cannot help attributing it to the will." Hæckel, on the one hand, says that all the protista (beings of which some naturalists would constitute a new kingdom in nature, standing between animals and plants) possess a soul as good as they have, but with the will very weakly developed; while, on the other hand, Pouchet says, "We believe very little in biology, or in demonstration by similarities. Every animal, every organ, every anatomical element, has its own life, its own laws of birth, development, nutrition, and reproduction." In respect to these points, Professor Rolleston stated that his own view was that the structural arrangements of the lower animals are confirmatory and suggestive, rather than actually demonstrative. The conclusions to which we have come, or nearly come, by other routes are more strongly pressed upon us. They show us the road upon which we should travel, but do not make the road. He next considered the sources of fallacy to which such argumentation is amenable:—First, the great and general fact of the existence of a universal secret bond, that

Nothing in itself is single;  
All things by a law divine  
In one another's being mingle;

and, second, the fact (of a more special and detailed character) that there are passive as well as active organs: and that the development of the former, which is irrespective of the nerve system, may enable its functions to be performed in its absence. He then proceeded to consider the special questions upon which the anatomy of the nervous system of the lower animals throws light, and more especially in regard to its influence upon organic life. He referred to the processes of vegetative life carried on in the absence of any nervous system in an oak-gall, in a tumour in ourselves, and in the infusoria and similar creatures; showing that the nerves exist in a diffused state; that sensory and motor substances are found united in one homogeneous substance, clear, soft, gelatinous, and viscid; that sensibility, which is a general property of vital organisms, becomes specialised as the organ becomes specialised; and that the property special to nerve is a property possessed by protoplasm. All these points were illustrated by interesting examples, due reference being made to such facts as concern ourselves, including the effects of wounds and poisons, the action of nerves upon muscles, and upon life directly, and similar physiological phenomena of deep interest.

Professor Rolleston, at the next Friday evening meeting, will give a discourse on "The Character and Influence of the Anglo-Saxon Conquest of England as Illustrated by Archaeological Research."

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Mr. Cardwell has withdrawn his proposal for abolishing the ranks of Cornet and Ensign in the regular Army.

The British squadron has sailed from Lisbon for a month's cruise to the Azores.

The Hercules, 14, ironclad, Captain Lord Gilford, has left for Lisbon, under sail, to join the Channel Squadron. She takes with her, for passage to the Agincourt, Captain H. H. Beamish, the newly-appointed Flag Captain to Admiral Chads.

The report of the Director-General on the health of the Navy for the year ending June 30 last states that the death-rate was the lowest returned for many years. The cases in the sick list were nearly 10 per cent below the average of the last thirteen years.

An order has been received at Chatham Garrison directing that for the future, except when soldiers may have distinguished themselves by gallantry and zeal in the service, no soldier who is not in possession of at least three good-conduct badges is to be recommended for decoration or gratuity for long service.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday week contains the notification of several flag promotions consequent on the death of Admiral Sir H. J. Leake. On the active list, Vice-Admiral Sir B. W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., is advanced to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral A. Lowe to be Vice-Admiral; and Captain R. Cumming, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral. On the reserved list, Vice-Admiral E. Stanley becomes Admiral; and Rear-Admiral J. P. Bowen Vice-Admiral. On the retired list, Vice-Admiral Sir W. Ramsay becomes Admiral.

Orders have been received at Woolwich for the discharge of all the men remaining in the Military Train, and a court of officers sat yesterday week to examine the men and report on their length of service. The order does not apply to the men in custody for being concerned in the recent mutiny. The prisoners were paraded at the guard-room, and addressed by one of their officers, who informed them that their late riotous conduct had rendered them liable to penal servitude, but that a favourable report had been forwarded to the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief, and that if they continued to behave well they might hope for leniency.

It is announced that the following arrangements for the half-yearly examinations for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich have been decided on by the Secretary of State for War:—Midsummer examination, 1870: The only change to be that the examination will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners. Winter examination, 1870-1: No further change. Midsummer examination, 1871: The recommendations of the Royal Commission as to the examination itself to come into force, but the age of candidates to remain as at present—viz., 16 to 19. Winter examination, 1871-2: The age of candidates at this examination only to be fixed at 16 to 18½. Midsummer examination, 1872, and subsequent examinations: The recommendations of the Committee to come fully into force, the age of candidates being 16 to 18.

A report by Mr. Freemantle and Mr. Rivers Wilson on the Royal Mint was issued last week. They recommend a change in the present system of assaying, and improved arrangements for watching the Mint premises, by which a saving of some thousands of pounds would be effected; and they see no reason why the Mint should refuse to undertake coinage for foreign Governments.

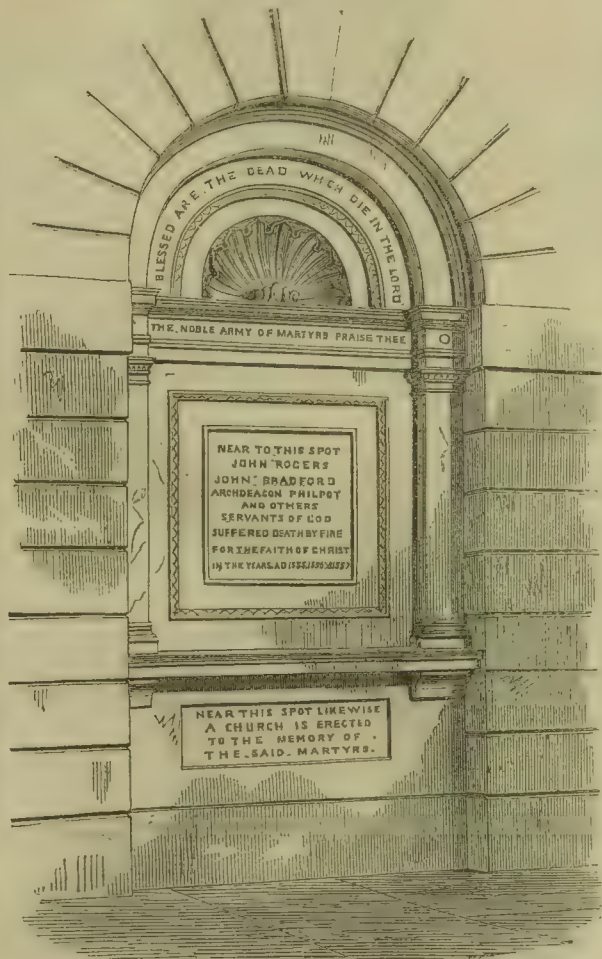
An account issued yesterday week shows that the following has been voted by Parliament on account of the respective services since the year 1840:—For the British Embassy-House, Paris, £77,749; Embassy-House, Madrid, £6809; Consulate and Embassy-Houses, Constantinople, £158,226; Embassy-House, Thrapia, £41,029; Consular Buildings, China, £171,563; Consular Buildings, Japan, £47,000; and Mission-House, Tehran, £16,000.

## THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL, SMITHFIELD.

A memorial of the martyrs who suffered at Smithfield has been erected by a committee formed through the exertions of the Protestant Alliance. The monument occupies one of the arched recesses in the external wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It consists principally of red and grey polished granite, the more ornamental parts being executed in bronze. The general character of the design is classic, in harmony with the style of the building. Between the mouldings of the semicircular head of the memorial is the text—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord;" the cornice bears the words, "The noble army of martyrs praise Thee;" and on the panel beneath is the following inscription:—

"Within a few feet of this spot, John Rogers, John Bradford, John Philpot, and other servants of God, suffered death by fire for the Faith of Christ, in the years 1555, 1556, and 1557."

On the base is a further inscription. "Near this place is erected a church to the memory of the said martyrs." The design was presented by Messrs. Habershon and Pite, architects, of Bloomsbury-square, and was executed by Messrs. Cox and Son, of Southampton-street, at their works in Lambeth.



THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL, SMITHFIELD.

The ceremony of uncovering the memorial was performed on Friday afternoon, after a preliminary meeting held in the Great Hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., presided. The other speakers were Mr. John Macgregor, Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Sir H. Verney, Dr. Davis, and Mr. Foster White, Treasurer to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

## THE THEATRES.

Mr. Alfred Wigan's reappearance at the Gaiety is a gift for which we are indebted to the wearing out of the season, and the expediency of varying the bill until the production of the next new venture. The manner in which this peculiar artiste supports the part of Achille Talma Dufard, and the skill with which the impersonation of an old French actor is accomplished, place Mr. Wigan on an eminence of his own, and cannot but be pleasing to his numerous admirers. It is with great judgment, therefore, that the interesting drama of "The First Night" has been selected for the occasion. His daughter Emilie was pleasingly interpreted by Miss Constance Loseby, and Miss Annie Tremaine was good in the part of Miss Fotheringay. Theophilus Vamp found an excellent representative in Mr. Trafford, who judiciously avoided the extravagance and costumes of his predecessors.

Great excitement is produced at the Royal Amphitheatre, Holborn by the achievements of Fraulein Laura "on the lofty wire," which, being apparently dangerous, are especially welcome to the class of spectators who delight in such exhibitions. There is certainly much that is stirring in the display of grace and daring shown by such executants, and particularly where the performer is a female. For the sense of danger excited the audience is more

responsible than the fair athlete, who would do exactly the same things in a less lofty as in a more elevated position. It is the public who demands the latter. We think the complaint is just, however, that objects to the accomplished gymnast taking across the wire a child upon her back, since the poor infant cannot be supposed to have had a voice in the matter; and if there be any danger, or the little girl feels any terror, an injustice, we think, is done, if not a cruelty committed. But even here the public utters no remonstrance, but, contrariwise, applauds the feat. Depend upon it, the abuses of the stage have their root in popular corruption.

Miss Marriott has returned to Sadler's Wells, and appeared, on Monday, in "The Flowers of the Forest," as Cynthia.

"The Turn of the Tide" has been transferred to the Grecian, and is being played to crowded houses. Mr. Mead is very successful as the generous Doctor Lorrimer. The drama is well placed on the stage and accompanied with some excellent scenery.

A new theatre has been opened at Hoxton called the Variety, for the purpose of representing dramas and burlesques. The building is about the size of the Royalty, and the auditorium is provided with the modern comforts and accommodations that render our new theatres so much more pleasant than the old. The company is a fair working one, and the scenery, by Gordon, is far above the average. A very efficient band is engaged, and the attendants in front are exceedingly civil. The pieces produced on Monday were "Sea-Weed Hall," by Mr. J. B. Johnstone, and Byron's burlesque of "The Colleen Bawn," with certain interlude performances, which need no description.

The morning performance at the Haymarket Theatre, in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College, which, through the intercession of Mr. Sothorn, has obtained the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, will take place either on May 14 or 21.

The death of Mr. William Brough at the early age of forty-four is another instance of the overwork to which literary men of the present day voluntarily subject themselves. He died on Sunday, having achieved a high reputation as a journalist, essayist, and dramatist. He had suffered some months from a lingering illness.

## LAMPS ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

In our last publication were engravings of the designs of two of the ornamental lamp standards erected on the Thames Embankment, under the direction of Mr. Bazalgette, chief engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works. They were designed and modelled by Mr. T. Butler, and cast in metal by the Coalbrookdale Company. The other two lamp standards are represented in our present illustrations. One of these has been manufactured by Messrs. Turner and Allen, of Upper Thames-street, and is already put up in the metal; it was modelled by Mr. S. Burnett, carver, of Leonard-street, Finsbury. The other, which at present exists only in plaster, but painted to imitate bronze, occupies an important position, where it remains to await the critical judgment of men of taste. It is designed by Mr. G. Vulliamy, chief architect to the Metropolitan Board of Works, who has cleverly availed himself, in its figures of the dolphins, of the fine examples he had seen at Rome, in the ornamental fountains of Monte Pincio, and in other parts of that city. The execution of this design, according to the estimates of the Coalbrookdale Company, would cost but a very moderate sum; and it is to be hoped that the Board will not hesitate to order the completion of the work.

## THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF BILLIARDS.

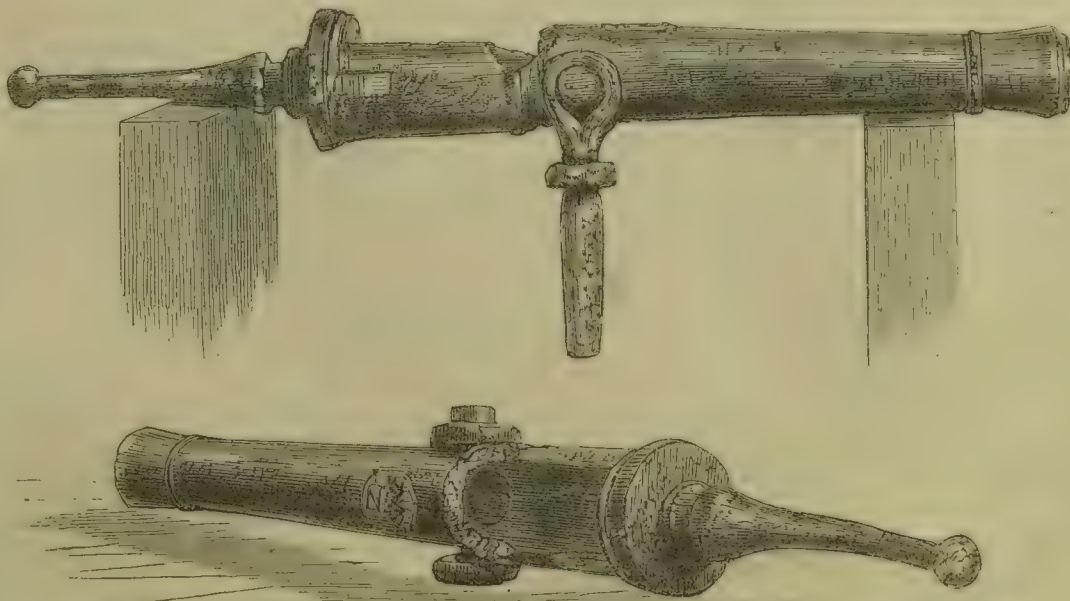
The great billiard-match, played at St. James's Hall, by Mr. John Roberts and Mr. William Cook, for £100 a side and the championship of this kingdom, was the subject of an illustration published on Feb. 19. The championship prize is a silver cup, presented jointly by three eminent billiard-table makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, Messrs. Cox and Yeman, and Messrs. Thurston and Co. Our Engraving shows the design of this piece of plate, manufactured expressly by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Old Bond-street. Mr. Cook will keep it till he meets a man able to beat him at the game.

## ANCIENT BREECH-LOADING GUN IN BRITISH GUIANA.

The object shown in our Engraving is perhaps a relic of the Dutch expedition to Guiana in 1580. It was found twenty years ago, by the Macusi Indians, at the mouth of the Annai creek, on the Rupununi river, whence it was brought last year to Georgetown by Mr. Charles Brown, who had visited the place in his geological survey of the British Colonial territory. It is a breech-loading gun, which has burst; and a small portion of its upper part, at the junction of the breech-chamber with the barrel, has been blown away. The chamber is 2½ in. in diameter, and the barrel 1½ in. There is a rectangular aperture in the side of the chamber, close to the back of the gun, where a wedge was perhaps driven in, to force up the breech-block against the charge. The handle, which is of iron, as is the pivot also, the rest being of gun-metal, passes quite through the back of the breech. There is no inscription of the date; but on the top, near the trunnions, are four raised letters, G. W. C., combined in a sort of cipher, and a large Z above them. The Z may stand for Zealand, from which the expedition came. Its first settlement, near the Pomeroon River, was called New Zealand. The colonists found another village afterwards on the west bank of the Essequibo, but were driven out, in 1596, by the Spaniards and Indians, when they removed to another place, called by them Kyk-overall. This part of the country has belonged to Great Britain since 1796, except during a few months in 1802, after the Peace of Amiens.

## THOMSON'S ROAD STEAMER.

The use of steam-power to draw heavy loads upon the ordinary roads, or upon rough ground with no properly made road at all, has long been thought one of the most important of mechanical problems, whether for purposes of commercial traffic or of military movement. The great difficulty has been, on the one hand, to prevent the engine being shaken and damaged by the road, with its natural inequalities of surface, its hard stones and its soft mud; on the other hand, to prevent the road being destroyed by the weight of the engine. The invention of Mr. R. W. Thomson, civil engineer, of Moray-place, Edinburgh, who provides the engine wheels with indiarubber tires of great thickness, protected by flexible shields of open steel bars, is considered likely to get rid of this difficulty. The soft and elastic material of the tires, which have been compared to the feet of an elephant, saves the machinery from concussion, and allows the engine to roll smoothly over any sort of ground, as if upon a tramway of indiarubber, climbing the steepest ascents that are practicable for any wheeled carriage. Our illustration shows one of these engines drawing a train of loaded coal-waggons. They are constantly employed between the docks and railways at Leith; and have often run through the streets of Edinburgh, with omnibuses, at a speed of eight miles an hour, which they have done likewise in the streets of Paris. One of them, from May to December, last year made seven hundred journeys



ANCIENT BREECH-LOADING GUN FOUND IN BRITISH GUIANA.



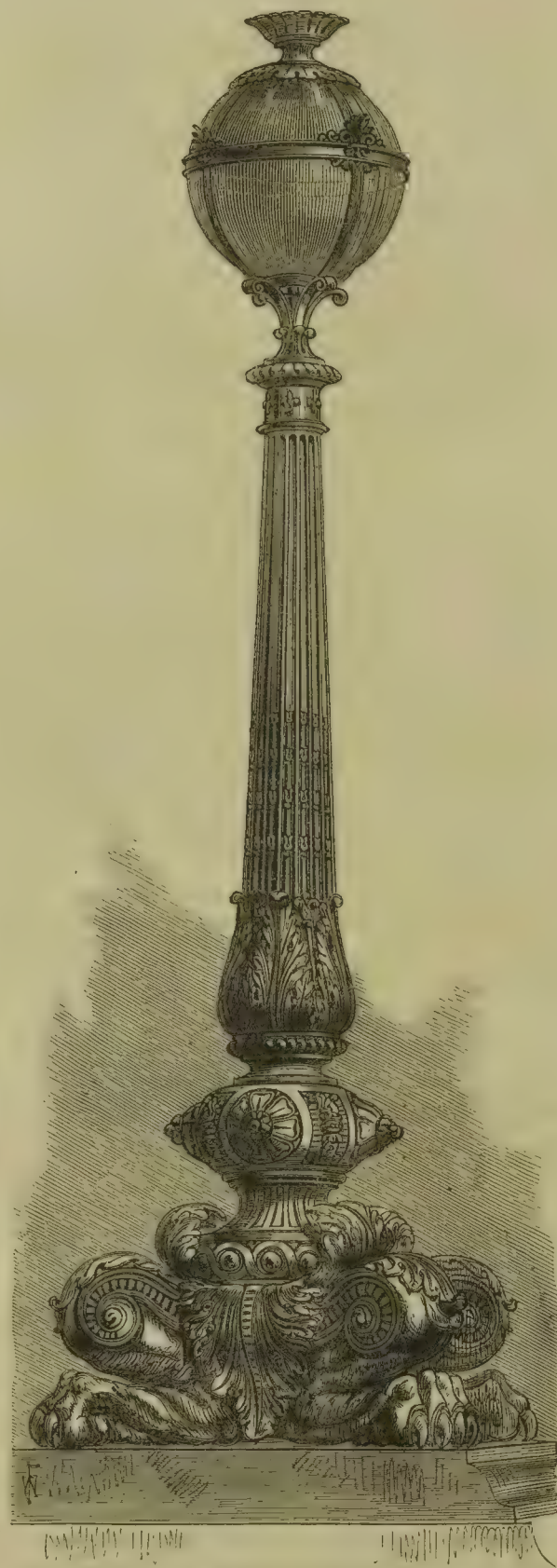


LAMP ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

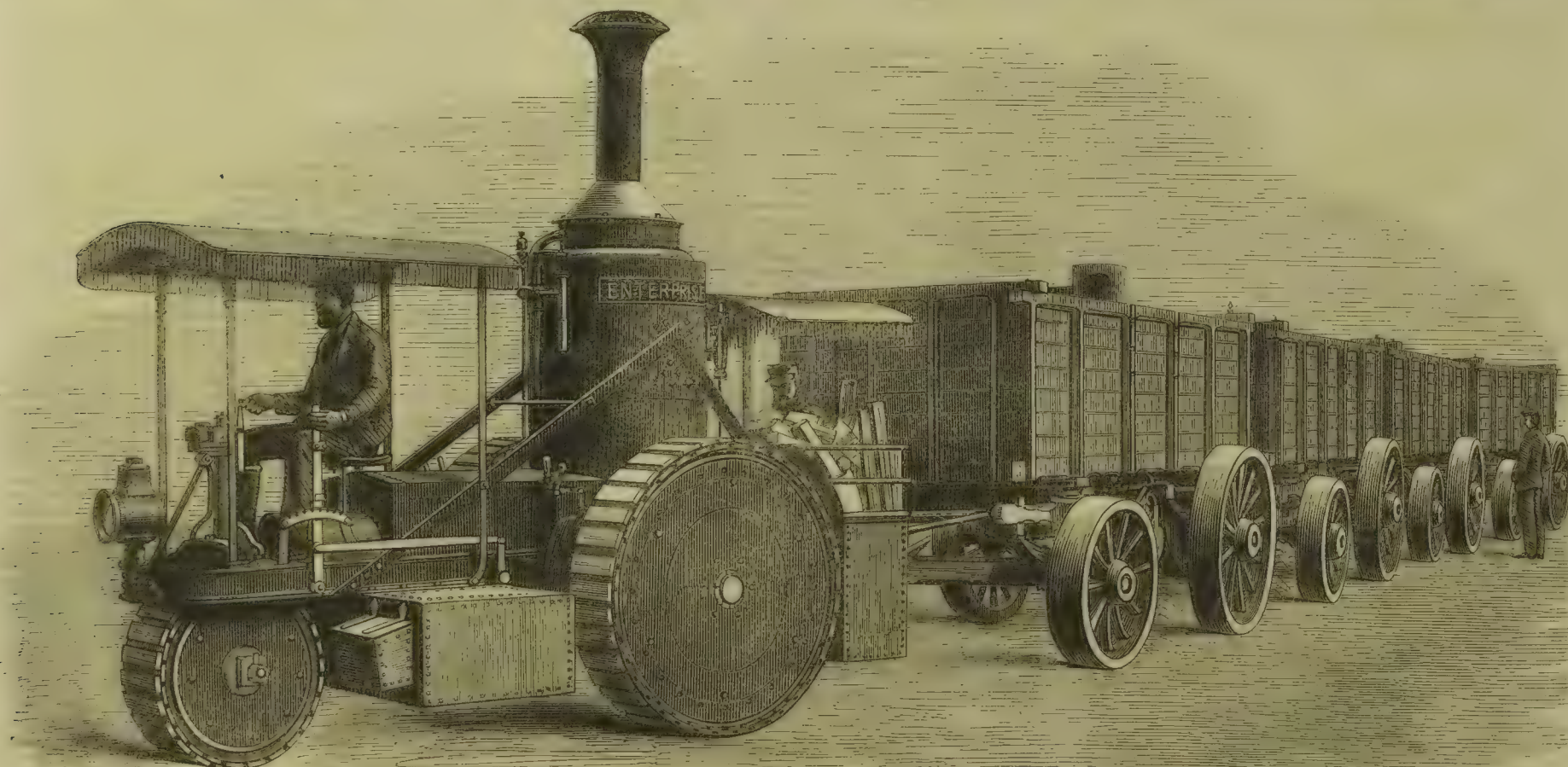


THE BILLIARD CHAMPION CUP.

between Aberdeen and Kettock's flour-mills, three miles distant, over a narrow, hilly, and winding road, with loads of ten tons, being an engine of six-horse power. The indiarubber tires are so little worn that it is expected they will suffice for the running of many thousand miles. An engine of ten-horse power, used in a colliery near Edinburgh, draws loads of thirty-two tons with ease along the roads, turning the sharpest corners with its train of waggons behind. Other engines have been tried in grass fields, in ploughed fields, over wet or dry sand on the Portobello shore, and over ice or frozen snow, in which case the shields of steel bars were removed. The report of Major Skinner, chief commissioner of roads in Ceylon, to the directors of two great coffee-growing companies which have plantations in that island, bears the strongest testimony to the merits of this invention. Similar engines have been ordered, we believe, for Queensland, for the Labuan coal-mines, and for other colonial undertakings.



LAMP ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.



THOMSON'S ROAD-STEAMER AND COAL-WAGGONS.



STREET CHARACTERS OF PARIS.



THE BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS.



THE FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.



## STREET CHARACTERS OF PARIS.

The French capital, with its magnificent boulevards, its splendid "places," its handsome edifices, its glittering theatres, and its charming promenades, represents the gaiety, the fashion, the elegance, the refinement, and the luxury of Continental Europe. Morally, it is a city of the strangest contrasts, attracting from the provinces and neighbouring nations not merely votaries of pleasure, but those thirsting for fame or ambitions of fortune and honours, besides affording a refuge to such as have a fault, a crime, or a shame to hide. Père Felix asserts that the rarest thing in Paris is a Parisian, and, in grandiose style, augurs ill for "this heart of France, this centre of modern civilisation," with a population "that has neither hearths to defend, cradles to protect, nor tombs to honour." And Baron Haussmann almost admits the truth of the assertion when he says that, "in the midst of this ocean, with its waves incessantly agitated and renewed, there is, without doubt, a considerable minority of real Parisians, who would form, if one could only discover and class them, hardly more than the population of a considerable parish."

But, whether Parisians by birth or by adoption merely, the well-nigh two million occupants of this glittering hive, which has like its drones and its workers, have certain characteristics of their own, equally distinguishing them from other people and dividing them into classes amongst themselves. It is the depicting with fidelity the principal and more marked of these types which is the object of the series of illustrations we commence to publish to-day.

All who know Paris know that the Boulevard des Italiens is the very centre of lounging Parisian life—the head-quarters, in fact, of that great army of flâneurs who comprise among their ranks men of fortune and position as well as of fashion and pleasure, politicians, financiers, journalists, romance writers, vaudevilleists, actors, and artists; the people, in fact, who style themselves "tout Paris." Among these people are veterans with established reputations, as well as young beginners who have not yet succeeded in overcoming the public indifference; individuals puffed up with yesterday's success as well as those crushed by some recent failure; a medley, in short, of dazzling intelligence, blind self-esteem, brilliant wit, assurance, good sense, and envy. The Boulevard des Italiens being the road which numbers of those connected with journalism, the theatres, literature, music, and finance have to take several times in the course of the day, some celebrities of this class have been hit off by our Artist's pencil. For instance, the figure at the extreme left of the design is Albert Wolff, the chronicler of the *Figaro*, the most generally read of all the Paris journals. The stout figure beside him is Timothée Trimm, who made the fortune of the *Petit Journal*, the first paper published in Paris at a halfpenny, which has now a daily circulation of nearly 300,000 copies. In the background are the actors Désiré and Léonce, two stars of the Bouffes Parisiens and the Variétés; and in front is a well-known speculator on the Bourse, who, one can see, has made a lucky investment; while in the central group we have a genuine boulevardier seizing the hands of a friend, some officer in private clothes, who has just quitted that well-known place of Army and Navy resort, the Café Helder. In the background a noted *bon-vivant* is depicted; then we have a stockbroker's clerk, with his leather case; and in front of him a Parisian elegant, of the very latest type, and member, of course, of the Jockey Club. Following is a distinguished musician, with a Parisienne of the period on his arm; while the figure who brings up the rear is Count de Noë, the celebrated caricaturist of the *Charivari*, better known under his pseudonym of Cham.

Spite of the marked changes which Paris has of late years undergone, the Boulevard des Italiens remains what it always has been—the rendezvous of the opulent and of men of good family. The *jeunesse dorée* of the present day patronise its cafés and form a certain proportion of the constituency of its clubs; still, although one meets there a fair number of ridiculous fops, *petits crevés*, false arbiters of fashion and taste, and emaciated debauchés, the bulk of the promenaders, whose cabs pull up before Tortoni's, are members of old families, gentlemen of good connections, large landowners, and capitalists engaged in vast speculations, whose talk is about the bank rate, the Compagnie Transatlantique, or the Crédit Mobilier.

In Paris, Art has grouped together all its marvels, luxury all its refinements, and pleasure all its allurements; but, outside this charmed circle, behind these long lines of boulevards, which are the admiration of all foreigners, there rises a formidable working city with a laborious and evidently largely suffering population, the last official returns showing that one in every sixteen of the inhabitants of Paris is in receipt of public charity. One of the principal centres of Parisian industry is the Faubourg St. Antoine, noted in former times for its revolutionary tendencies, and where still exists the old hotel occupied by Réveillon in 1789, which the mob sacked as a sort of prelude to the capturing and destruction of the Bastille. It was here, too, that Santerre, who caused the drums to beat and drown the voice of Louis XVI. on the scaffold, had his brewery. In the Revolution of 1830 the Faubourg St. Antoine played a prominent part; and it was, moreover, one of the points which offered the most vigorous resistance in the insurrections of June, 1832 and 1848. Judging from recent events, it would seem, however, to have no longer any sympathy with its ancient traditions, as latterly it has never shown the slightest disposition to take part in the various disturbances of which Paris has been the theatre. The majority of the working population of the quarter are either cabinetmakers or else engaged in some branch of trade intimately connected with that industry; and it is one of those streams of workpeople, emanating at the dinner-hour from some large furniture manufactory, which has furnished the subject of our Artist's second sketch. The central figure, with the large slouched hat and beard, is one of those old Republicans who defended the barricade at which the deputy Baudin lost his life during the coup-d'état of 1851. In the group of old women on the left we have some small shopkeepers of the neighbourhood, and in the young woman in the waterproof a seamstress of the quarter, and a successor of the race of grisettes that has passed away. A considerable proportion of the working population of the Faubourg St. Antoine are either provincials or foreigners, the latter being for the most part Germans, who engage themselves at lower prices than the skilled Paris workman is willing to accept—that is, at 4*f.* the day, whereas the wages of the latter commonly averaged 5*f.* Before the demolition of those quarters of the capital where the working classes were in the habit of herding together like bees in a hive, and rents were comparatively low, the average wages were no more than from 3*f.* to 4*f.* the day. Spite, however, of the rise which has taken place, the condition of the working population has not in the least degree improved, as rents have more than doubled and provisions have increased a third in price, owing to the extension of the city limits, which now include the ancient *banlieus* that formerly were not subject to the heavy octroi-duties that make all the necessities of life so dear in Paris. The wages which the Paris workman, who has in the majority of cases a wife and children to support, finds insufficient amply satisfy the ill-paid provincial and worse-paid German artisan, who are generally single men, or, if married, have left their families behind them to shift for themselves. They get their meals cheaply enough in the *gargots*, and, instead of hiring a regular room, sleep in some *garni* at a convenient distance from the scene of their labours. If they are in distress they obtain relief from the *bureau de bienfaisance* of their quarter, and if sick they avail themselves of the Paris hospitals; whereas the Paris workman, who usually lives with his family, finds his better food costs him more and his little apartment more expensive than a *garni*. If he falls ill his wife or his mother takes care of him; for he holds the hospital in abhorrence, because it snaps all the cords of affection. Still doctors and medicines are dear, and can frequently only be paid for by sacrifices that fall heavily on every member of a poor man's household. One thing is quite certain, that, whatever universal suffrage and a strong Government and twenty years' of demolitions and rebuildings may have done for other classes of Parisians, they have not ameliorated in any sensible degree the condition of the working population, who live, as the poet Béranger says, alluding to his own birthplace, "Dans ce Paris plein d'or et de misère!"

The harbour works at Alexandria are to be commenced immediately.

## LAW AND POLICE.

The London and North-Western Railway Company appealed, last Saturday, against the decision of Vice-Chancellor James, by which they were restrained from moving a wall near Amptill-square, the property of the Duke of Bedford. The company contended that they were authorised by an Act of Parliament to remove the wall, but Lord Justice Giffard held that the Act was not explicit, and upheld the decision of the lower court.

An honourable trait of character on the part of M. Alphonse de Lamartine was disclosed in a case which came before Vice-Chancellor James on Saturday. In 1820, when Lamartine was attached to the French Embassy in Naples, Miss Birch, a young lady of English extraction, though herself born in France, and of considerable fortune, fell in love with him, and they were soon after married. A reversionary fund of £10,000 was settled for life on Madame de Lamartine for her separate use, after her death for her husband; and on his death, if there were no children, the fund was to be applied to such objects as Madame de Lamartine might have prescribed by will. It was made a condition, however, of the efficacy of the testament that it should be "attested by two or more witnesses." As it happened, Madame de Lamartine died in 1863, leaving a will by which she bestowed several legacies—one to found a school for girls at St. Point—subject to her husband's life interest. This document, however, was found to have been attested by only one witness, which would have been quite enough under ordinary French law, but did not fulfil the conditions of the deed under which the deceased lady held the property. In effect, therefore, the will was null and void, and M. de Lamartine might, if he had chosen, have set it aside, and appropriated the fund to his own use. He, however, regarded the testament as sacred, and confirmed all the bequests by a special deed in 1866.

The bankruptcy of Sir W. Russell, M.P., was before the Chief Judge on Tuesday. An execution had been levied on a large quantity of wine; but it was stated that a part of the property seized belonged to other parties, and an order was asked to prevent the sale. The Judge decided that the sale should go on, certain articles to be retained. The liabilities of the bankrupt are said to be \$575,000.

The administration of the late Marquis of Hastings's estate was the subject of a legal discussion in the Rolls Chambers on Monday. Sir F. Johnstone sought to prove a debt on a bond for £7580, and of this sum £3000 was a racing obligation, and the remainder consisted of money advanced. It was contended, on the part of the creditors, that, as the £3000 was a debt on the turf, Sir F. Johnstone could prove only for the £4580 which he had advanced; but the Chief Clerk decided that the full claim should be allowed.

Vice-Chancellor James has granted an injunction against the Wimbledon local board of health restraining them from inclosing any part of the common to the prejudice of the copyholders on the estate. The late Earl Spencer had commenced law proceedings in order to establish what he considered his rights over the common, and the present Earl had continued the action, which is resisted by the tenants. The local board have, in the mean time, become the lessees of a portion of the disputed ground, and were proceeding to inclose it for sanitary purposes. The Vice-Chancellor said he thought the carrying of the sewage through the land would be beneficial, but he granted the injunction to prevent the inclosing.

In the Nisi Prius Court at Manchester, yesterday week, the Manchester Carriage Company were adjudged to pay £250 to Mr. Albert Dunderdale, commission agent, who had been run over and injured by one of the omnibuses of the company.

At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, Mr. Robertson, of Dundonnachie, pleaded guilty to a charge of slandering Sheriff Barclay, of Perth, with reference to his official conduct as Sheriff-Substitute of Perthshire, in letters addressed to the Home Secretary and the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Robertson was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of £50, and failing payment to be imprisoned for another month.

A mendicant was, on Thursday week, charged at Marlborough-street Police Court with begging. He pretended to be starving, but, on being searched, £6 in silver and a savings-bank deposit for £13 were found upon him. Mr. Knox sent him to prison for a month, the cost of his maintenance to be defrayed out of his money.

Four cabmen were, on Monday, summoned by the Blackwall Railway Company for having trespassed on their property by refusing to leave the station-yard at Fenchurch-street. In this place, which is cleansed, lighted, and paved by the company, there is a stand for forty cabs, the proprietors of which pay 4*s.* a week each for the privilege of plying there for hire. The defendants were not of this number. For the defence, it was contended that they had, which was without a railing, was public property; and Sir R. Carden, taking this view, dismissed the summonses.

Mr. Robert Brown, merchant, of Cornhill, who has been charged with obtaining acceptances to bills of exchange for £1500 by false pretences, was, on Saturday, committed for trial.

Two young men quarrelled in Spitalfields, on Saturday night, and one of them, named Parker, having become very angry, drew from his breast a large knife, and plunged it into the side of his companion, John Rutter. The latter died in a few moments.

An application was made, yesterday week, to the Alderman presiding at the Guildhall Police Court to order the destruction of six chests of an alleged "villanous compound" imported as tea, which was stated to be "unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for the food of man." Dr. Letheby was examined at considerable length in support of the charge; after which the case was adjourned for the owners to produce scientific evidence to show that the tea was not deleterious.—At the meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, Mr. Hewett drew Dr. Letheby's attention to the sale of fifty chests of tea, described by the firm selling them as "finest new season's scented or Pekoe siftings, per Pakwan," and by Mr. Hewett as "the vilest stuff he had ever seen." He added that he believed the tea was partly made up of cast-steel filings. Dr. Letheby has received notice of the sale, and secured samples of the tea with a view to future proceedings against the sellers.

At the Woolwich Police Court, a person who described herself as a "lone woman," was, on Thursday week, fined £10 and ordered to pay £2, the expenses of surgical attendance, for not having muzzled a ferocious bull-terrier in her possession, the animal having severely bitten an elderly lady.

The county magistrates at Bolton, on Monday, fined Mr. N. Longworth, of the Brinsop Hall Colliery, West Houghton, £10 and costs, for not having provided a second shaft for one of his mines; £5 and costs for not having provided an adequate amount of ventilation in the mine; and 20*s.* and costs for having neglected to fix on the pit brow a notice-board stating the number of men who should "ride" at one time.

At the Maidstone Assizes, yesterday week, two cases were tried in which the prisoners were charged with arson. In the first case the man made attempts at different times to set fire to buildings, and on Aug. 15 last he succeeded in causing the destruction of a house belonging to his father. The evidence given showed that he was of weak mind, and he was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure. In the second case the prisoner was alleged to have set fire to his shop with the object of defrauding the Norwich Union Insurance Company. He was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

In a case heard before the magistrates of Canterbury, last Saturday, a lad, fourteen years of age, employed as an agricultural labourer, stated that he often worked in the fields from breakfast time (half-past five in the morning) until three or half-past in the afternoon without any food in the interval. The justices advised the boy's employer to make to his servants a material reduction in the hours of fasting.

At the conclusion of the magisterial inquiry, on Tuesday, at Llandysil, the Bench committed Evan Jacob and Hannah Jacob, the father and mother of Sarah Jacob, the Welsh fasting girl, for

trial on a charge of manslaughter. The whole of the medical attendants were acquitted. One of them, however, Mr. Davies, was severely censured by the Bench for not having given food to the girl on the morning of her death, when the father gave him permission to do so.

Mr. Justice Morris opened the Assizes at Tipperary on Thursday week. He described the state of that county as most alarming. The calendar included charges of homicide, assaults on the police, cases of arson, firing at the person, and the sending of threatening letters. There were 1100 constabulary in the county, and yet they were insufficient to prevent these outrages.

In the county of Tyrone the grand jury has passed a resolution asking the Government to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in the disturbed districts in Ireland. They also recommend the passing of an Act of Parliament granting compensation to persons who may be maliciously injured and to the representatives of those who may be killed.

The grand jury of Queen's County, following the example of the grand jury in Tyrone, have adopted a resolution declaring that it is expedient to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. They express their opinion that the present state of things in Ireland demands the most serious consideration of the Government and an immediate application of strong and decided means of correction.

The Donegal grand jury have likewise passed a strong resolution urging upon the Government the absolute necessity of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, of giving extended powers to the police and magistracy, and of largely increasing the number of the former. They also recommend that the police force should assume more the character and functions of a detective body.

All, however, is not so dark in Ireland. Judge George, in opening the commission at Londonderry, on Tuesday, congratulated the grand jury on the comparative immunity of the county from crime. A particularly creditable feature in the calendar, he said, was the absence of charges of agrarian outrage, of sending threatening letters, and of arson, of which the county was wholly free.

Judge Keogh, also, in addressing the grand jury at Monaghan, congratulated them on the peaceable state of their county. Very few bills would go before them—about fifteen, and these chiefly for rioting and having arms in a proclaimed district. The county inspector had reported most favourably of the county also.

A horrible crime was committed in King's County in December last—the mutilation of Mr. O'Connor, of Moor Rock Lodge. It will be a matter of satisfaction to know that in this case a jury has been found to agree upon a verdict. The men charged with the offence, two brothers named Conroy, were put upon their trial at King's County Assizes last week, and a conviction was obtained. One of the ruffians was sentenced to fourteen and the other to seven years' penal servitude.

At the Bucks Assizes, last Saturday, William Mobbs, a youth of nineteen, was found guilty of the murder of James Newbury, aged ten, by cutting his throat. He was recommended to mercy on account of his youth; but Mr. Justice Byles sentenced him to death, and held out no hope of reprieve.

At Stafford Assizes, Joseph Miller was charged with murdering his wife at Walsall in the month of January. There had been a quarrel between the prisoner and his wife before the murder was committed, and the house was closed the whole of the day. On the police obtaining admission, the prisoner acknowledged that he had killed his wife, but urged that she had first attempted to cut his throat. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

On Saturday morning Cecilia McEwen, the daughter of Mr. Alexander McEwen, a foreign merchant, of Rhyl, was shot dead while walking in the street. The gun was fired from the window of a house near the Royal Hotel. An inquest was held in the evening, and the jury found "That the deceased was killed by a gunshot wound; but by whom the gun was fired there was no evidence to show."

At the Stafford Assizes, on Tuesday, Patrick Jennings was found guilty of murdering his wife on Feb. 20, and sentenced to death.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B., formerly Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Jamaica, who died at his residence, Cheltenham, on Jan. 25 last, was proved, at Gloucester, under a nominal sum. The executors appointed are his wife's brother, Elliot Salter, Esq., of Portland; Thomas H. Ridley, Esq., of Liverpool; and Charles Harvey Esq., of Spanish Town, Jamaica, solicitor. The will is dated in 1861. Sir Charles has left the whole of his property in England and Jamaica to his wife for her life, and afterwards to his children. He directs his executors to convert his landed property into money, if necessary, but prohibits the application of any money he may die possessed of, or the proceeds or annual income of his personal property, to the support or cultivation of, or for any purpose connected with, the estate of Darlington and Grantfield, St. Thomas, East Jamaica.

The will of Richard Kershaw Lumb, Esq., formerly of Halifax, Yorkshire, and late of The Elms, The Park, Cheltenham, where he died on the 3rd ult., aged eighty-one, was proved in London, on the 8th inst., under £200,000 personalty. The will was made Jan. 23, 1868, and two codicils, November, 1869, and Feb. 1, 1870. The executors are his relict and his brother-in-law, Algernon Sydney Aspland, Esq., together with William Briggs and James Stansfield, Esqs., both of Halifax; to each of whom he leaves a legacy of £800. To his wife he leaves his residence at Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, and all his freehold property in Yorkshire and elsewhere; a sum of £40,000 under an ante-nuptial deed of settlement, and an annuity of £800, also under settlement, or an equivalent in one sum; and appoints her residuary legatee of his property, real and personal, absolutely. To the brothers and sisters of his wife £1000 each, and liberal legacies to thirteen cousins on his father's and his mother's side, to the family of Lamotte, and to many other of his relatives and friends. He has left legacies to the following societies—viz., the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, £1000; the Ministers' Benevolent Society, £1000; Ministers' Augmentation of Stipend Fund, £500; Home Missions, £500; Cheltenham General Hospital and Dispensary, £200; Baker-street Mission Schools at Cheltenham, £100; Cheltenham Protestant Asylum for Orphan Boys, £50; and a like sum to the Cheltenham Asylum for Orphan Girls and Old School of Industry. All legacies to be free of duty.

The will of George Ebenezer Foster, Esq., banker, of Cambridge, was proved in London, on the 2nd inst., under £120,000. The will is dated May 5, 1868; and the testator died Jan. 18 last, aged fifty-eight. The executors and trustees are his sons, Ebenezer Bird Foster, George Edward Foster, and Charles Finch Foster, Esquires, and his son-in-law, Edward Rawlings, Esq. To the latter he leaves a legacy of £5000; and to his (testator's) daughter, the wife of the said Mr. E. Rawlings, in addition to £10,000 under settlement, he leaves £20,000, to her and her issue. He leaves to his wife all his furniture, an immediate legacy of £1000, the possession and enjoyment of his estate The Brooklands, and the receipt of the rents arising from the Denny Abbey Estate, with all other rents of his estates. He has left very liberal legacies to his sons, and appoints his three sons who are his executors to be the residuary legatees. By virtue of the power under the deed of partnership, he nominates his son-in-law, Edward Rawlings, to be a partner with his three sons in the goodwill of the banking business.

The will of John Morley, Esq., was proved at Manchester under £90,000. He has left to the Manchester Infirmary, the Salford Dispensary, the Chorlton Dispensary, the Hereford Infirmary, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Church Missionary Society, each £100 free of duty.

The will of Miss Sarah Fennell was proved at Bury St. Edmunds under £120,000. She has bequeathed to the Suffolk Hospital and the Essex Hall for Idiots £100 each.

The wills of the undermentioned were recently proved—viz., T. Mellersh, Esq. (Surrey), under £70,000; Daniel Collen, Esq.



Somerset, £60,000; Samuel Copeland Kell, Esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire, £35,000; J. Hudson, Esq., Leinster-square, Bayswater, £30,000; R. Tippetts, Esq., surgeon, Brompton, £20,000.

The late Mr. Thomas Smith, of Glassingall, who died lately at Avignon, has bequeathed \$5000 for building a museum, picture, and sculpture gallery, and artisans' reading-room and library in Stirling for the district. In addition he has left nearly 500 oil paintings, water-colour drawings, and articles of virtu valued at \$6000, and £14,000 to endow the institution.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARCHIONESS OF TWEEDDALE.

The Most Hon. Susan, Marchioness of Tweeddale, who died on the 5th inst., at Edinburgh, was the third daughter of William, fifth Duke of Manchester, by his wife, Lady Susan Gordon, third daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. Her Ladyship was born Sept. 18, 1797, and was married, March 28, 1816, to George, eighth and present Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., by whom she had issue six sons, George, Earl of Gifford; Arthur, Viscount Walden; Lord William Montagu Hay, late M.P.; Lord John Hay, C.B., M.P., Captain R.N.; Lord Charles Edward Hay, and Lord Frederick Hay; and seven daughters—viz., Susan Georgiana, late Marchioness of Dalhousie; Hannah Charlotte, wife of Simon Watson Taylor, Esq., late M.P.; Louisa Jane, wife of R. B. Wardlaw-Ramsay, Esq., of Whitehill, N.B.; Elizabeth, Duchess of Wellington; Jane, wife of Colonel Richard Chambre Hayes Taylour, C.B.; Julia; and Emily, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., G.C.B., M.P.

THE RIGHT HON. H. U. ADDINGTON.

The Right Hon. Henry Unwin Addington, P.C., died on the 6th inst., at his residence, 78, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square. He was born March 24, 1790, the younger son of the Right Hon. John Hiley Addington, P.C., M.P., by his wife, Mary, daughter of Henry Unwin, Esq.; and was nephew of Henry Addington, Prime Minister temp. George III., and afterwards Viscount Sidmouth. After receiving his education at Winchester, he became, in 1807, clerk in the Foreign Office, and was subsequently attached to various diplomatic missions, receiving, in 1814, the appointment of Secretary of Legation in Switzerland. In 1821 he was transferred to Copenhagen; and the following year proceeded to Washington as Chargé-d'Affaires. In January, 1826, he was named Plenipotentiary for conducting a negotiation with the United States. In 1828 he became Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfurt; and in 1829 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid. He was constituted permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1842, and held that office till 1854; when, on his retirement, he was made a Privy Councillor. Mr. Addington married, in 1836, Eleanor-Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, Esq., and sister of the late Right Hon. Thomas Sotherton Estcourt, M.P.

THE HON. R. O'BRIEN.

The Hon. Robert O'Brien died suddenly, on the 5th inst., at his residence, Old Church, near Limerick. This lamented and most estimable gentleman was younger brother of Lucius, present Lord Inchiquin, and of the late William Smith O'Brien, M.P., being the fourth son of Sir Edward O'Brien, fourth Baronet of Dromoland, by Charlotte, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of William Smith, of Cahirmoyle. He was born Oct. 15, 1809, and married, Feb. 14, 1835, Elinor Jane Alicia Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., by whom he leaves two sons and three daughters, the eldest, Mary Ellen Vere, married to Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq. Mr. O'Brien took great interest in the archaeology and history of Ireland, and contributed some interesting essays to antiquarian literature. In point of pedigree, the O'Briens, of whom Lord Inchiquin is now the representative, stand pre-eminent: their direct ancestors were Kings at a period—the Norman Conquest—from which the proudest of the English nobility are content to date their origin.

SIR H. LIGHT.

Sir Henry Light, K.C.B., died at Falmouth, on the 3rd inst., in his eighty-eighth year; his wife, Lady Charlotte Light, having, by a strange fatality, predeceased him only a few hours. Sir Henry was born in 1783, the son of William Light, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, by his wife, a daughter of Chevalier Alexandre de Lüders, Knight of the Holy Roman Empire. Having received his education at Rugby, and at the Military College, Woolwich, he entered the Army in 1799, and served in the artillery till 1824. In 1836 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua; and in 1838 Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana, which post he held till 1848, when he retired, and was created a K.C.B. He married, in 1819, Charlotte, daughter of Richard Parry, Esq., of Warfield, in the county of Berks (which lady shortly predeceased him, as above stated), and leaves one son, Alfred, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, and two daughters, the elder of whom married the late Sir William Holmes. Sir Henry Light was one of the early explorers of Egypt and Nubia, and was author of "Travels in Egypt," "Views in Sicily," &c.

MR. HENRY BERKELEY, M.P.

Francis Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Bristol, died on the 10th inst., at his town residence, in Victoria-square. He was born Dec. 7, 1794, the fourth son of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, by Miss Mary Cole, of Gloucester, nearly two years before the date of the recognised marriage of his parents. He was for some time at Christ Church, Oxford, but did not graduate. At the general election of 1837 he became M.P. for Bristol, and for thirty-three years (up to the period of his decease) continued to enjoy his seat and his popularity. His name is identified with the advocacy of the ballot, and year after year he brought the subject before the House with energy and good-humoured perseverance. Mr. Berkeley was married to Elizabeth, widow of John Austin, Esq.

MR. STANLEY, OF CROSS HALL.

Edward Stanley, Esq., of Cross Hall, in the county of Lancaster, J.P., D.L., died, at his residence in Grosvenor-square, on the 8th inst. He was born, in 1787, the eldest son of James Stanley, Esq., whose father, the Rev. Thomas Stanley, D.D., Rector of the rich living of Winwick, was grandson of Peter Stanley, Esq., younger brother of Sir Edward Stanley, Bart., whose grandson, Sir Edward Stanley, Bart., succeeded, as eleventh Earl of Derby, in 1736. The first of the Stanleys seated at Cross Hall was Sir James Stanley, Marshal of Ireland, grandson of Thomas, first Earl of Derby, by Eleanor Neville, his wife, sister of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, "the King Maker." Mr. Stanley, whose death we record, married, Sept. 3, 1819, Lady Mary Maitland, daughter of James, Earl of Lauderdale, and leaves one son, Edward James, born in 1826, and two daughters, Eleanor (formerly Maid of Honour to the Queen), married to Colonel Samuel Long, of Bromley Hill, and Augusta, Countess of Dartrey.

The Poor-Law Board has published a return of the extent of education among pauper children. Of the number in England attending day schools at the cost of the poor rate on July 1 last, 778 were of three years and under four years of age, 1327 of four and under five years, 1826 of five and under six years, 2204 of six and under seven, 2373 between seven and eight, 2542 between eight and nine, 2393 of nine and under ten, 2064 of ten and under eleven, 1524 of eleven and under twelve, 886 of twelve and under thirteen, 367 between thirteen and sixteen, and 121 between fourteen and fifteen. As compared with these figures, there were at work 8315 children between fourteen and fifteen years of age, 7832 between thirteen and fourteen, 6803 of twelve and under thirteen years, 4483 between eleven and twelve, 2621 between ten and eleven, 1277 between nine and ten, and 452 between eight and nine years old.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. T. B. Netherlands.—The composition is correct and neat, but it is not quite up to publication standard. Try again, and again. A. L. S.—As amended, again it defies comprehension. TRIAL.—You have omitted to send the names of the players, without which the game is useless. G. B. Stockholm.—We mentioned, some weeks ago, that your Problem "No. 2" admitted of a second solution, by 1. Kt takes Kt. Will you be good enough to say whether this is a "true bill" or not? THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF MR. LOYD'S PROBLEM (Notices to Chess Correspondents, Feb. 26) has been received from R. L. H., Helensburgh; Ida, W. P., Manfred and Man Friday, I. Laurie, Rev. G. F. T., Warrior, T. Fitzpatrick, Isle of Man, Cuthbert, Violet, Llewellyn; John Scott, Shields; F. Healey, C. H. Capon, Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club, Thetford; T. Lockhart, F. N., W. T. H. John Barrett, Juvenis, Damiano, Egbert, H. W. S., T. Manning, Rook, C. B. E., W. Crawford, Monitor; C. Eccles; Tom Noddy, I. P., C. D.; B. of Strood; Henricus, C. S. L., R. D. T., and E. K. T. THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1359 has been received from Francis, Barney, T. B., F. R. S., Nestor, Rev. W. G. K., Presbyter, M.P., Omega, Felix, Box and Cox, Trio, H. K. A., Fianchetto; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; Ebor, C. E. D., Pip; Cercle du Commerce, Bruxelles; Jerry, Phineas, E. D.; I. N. Keynes; L. L. D., Bozzy, Manfred and Man Friday, I. Gilbert, Magnus, Odipus, Cavis, Adelphi, Charley, F. N., Beta, Miranda, Cosmo, I. W. A., Cymon, True Blue, Velocipede, Sergius, Nox, E. P. D., W. M., Nathaniel, E. R., Podgers, Horace, W. R. B., Jim, T. V., L. H. L., W. Sheddin, and Ernest.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1359.

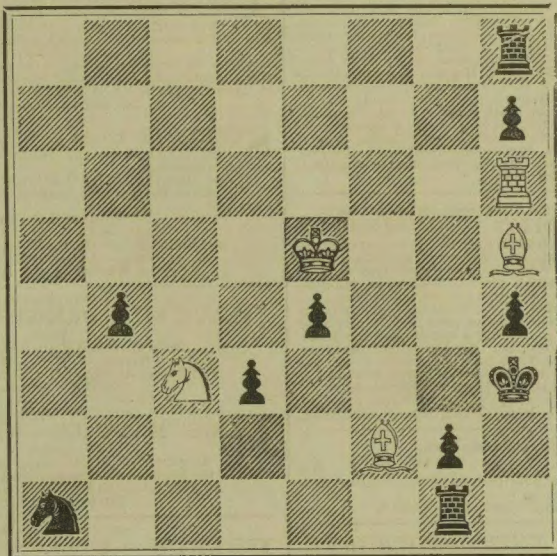
WHITE. 1. B to K B 5th. BLACK. Any move. 2. Q or R gives mate. SOLUTION OF MR. S. LOYD'S PROBLEM printed in our Notices to Chess Correspondents, Feb. 26. WHITE. 1. Q to K B sq. BLACK. B to Q Kt 7th, or P to K R 3rd or 4th. 2. Q to K B 5th, mating next move. 2. Q to Q 3rd, mating next move. (a) 1. B to K 4th, or K B 3rd (b).

PROBLEM No. 1360.

By Mr. S. LOYD.

[In our Number for Feb. 12 mention was made of Mr. Loyd having pointed out, during his recent visit to Berlin, certain of his compositions which he regarded with especial favour, and one of these was given in that Number. The following is another of the great composer's favourites, and it appears to us to be eminently entitled to the distinction.]

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

NORTH GERMAN CHESS LEAGUE.

Game between MESSRS. LOUIS PAULSEN and ALEXANDER.

(Kt's Defence in the K P's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) 1. P to K 4th. 2. B to Q B 4th. 3. P to Q 3rd. BLACK (Mr. P.) 1. P to K 4th. 2. Kt to K B 3rd. 3. P to Q 3rd. The authorities are not agreed as to whether this move or P to Q 4th or Kt to K B 3rd is the best for the first player at this point; but the majority, we believe, give the preference to P to Q 4th, as more attacking than either of the others. 4. Kt to Q B 3rd. 5. P takes P. 6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch). 7. Kt to K B 3rd. 8. B takes Kt (ch). 9. Kt to K 2nd. 10. Kt to K Kt 3rd. 11. Castles. 12. R to K sq. 13. Kt to K 4th. 14. P to K B 3rd. 15. Q takes B. 16. Kt takes B. 17. B to Q 2nd. 18. Q to K Kt 3rd. 19. P to Q B 3rd. 20. P takes P. 21. Q R to Q B sq. 22. P takes P. Mr. Paulsen's centre Pawns look formidable at the first view; but not so much so and Black resigned.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Another lively little game, in which Mr. Lord gave the odds of the Pawn and two moves to Mr. M'COMAS.—(Remove Black's K B P.)

WHITE (Mr. M'C.) 1. P to K 4th. 2. P to Q 4th. 3. B to Q 3rd. 4. P to K B 4th. 5. Kt to K B 3rd. 6. P to Q B 3rd. 7. P to Q 5th. 8. P takes P. 9. Q to Q R 4th (ch). 10. B to Q Kt 5th. 11. Kt to K Kt 5th. 12. P takes P. 13. Q to K Kt 3rd. Mr. M'Comas has now a fine position for attack, and up to a certain point he avails himself of it very cleverly. 14. B to Q B 4th. 15. B to K B 7th (ch). BLACK (Mr. L.) 1. P to Q 3rd. 2. P to K Kt 3rd. 3. Kt to Q B 3rd. 4. P to K Kt 5th. 5. P to K 4th. 6. Q Kt to K 2nd. 7. P takes P. 8. B to Q 2nd. 9. B to K Kt 2nd. 10. P to Q B 3rd. 11. P takes P. 12. Q to K sq. 13. Kt to K R 3rd. 14. Q to K Kt 3rd. 15. B to Q B sq. and mates next move.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.—A match of an extremely interesting character was played, a few days since, at the City of London Chess Club, held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate, Mr. Blackburne, the celebrated blindfold player, having engaged to play ten games simultaneously, without seeing the boards, against the ten strongest players the club could produce. The gentlemen selected to play against Mr. Blackburne were Messrs. Lamb, Bingham, Chappell, Watts, T. Smith (the celebrated problem-maker), Down, Standring, J. Swyer, S. Swyer, and S. Jackson. Play commenced at five p.m. The first player to succumb was Mr. Jackson, who resigned at eight p.m. At half-past nine Mr. Lamb was offered and accepted a drawn game; and at eleven Mr. Watts resigned. Mr. Smith's game now suddenly collapsed; while Messrs. Bingham, Standring, and S. Swyer concluded each a drawn game. The great interest of the match appeared then to have concentrated over the board of Mr. Chappell, around which was congregated a very large proportion of the lookers-on. After a severely-contested game, which lasted till 12.55, Mr. Blackburne resigned, having in all won four games, and lost but two. The match lasted eight hours, and nearly three hundred moves were made on each side.

THE FARM.

The fields are now generally throughout the country looking green with the young wheat, though the cold weather has been a great check, and on light lands it has suffered by the frosts. The last few days in February and the early ones in March were very propitious for bean and pea sowing, and in the midland counties it went on remarkably well, preparations being at once made for oats and barley, which were stopped by the wet. In Essex early rye is quite luxuriant, and several inches above ground; but it has been touched in places, as winter beans have, by the frost. Those turnips which have been saved from the frost are being rapidly finished. Mangolds seem to hold out pretty well, and are making good food with chaff; but the scarcity of keep has hurried sheep into the market low in condition, and prices have been accordingly reduced. Spring prospects are as dull as they are backward, and a few days of bright warm weather would greatly enliven the agricultural world. Lambs have had quite January weather during the past week, and on Sunday morning the folds in the south were covered with a couple of inches of snow. Losses are reported in some instances, but others seem to have had more than the ordinary run of good luck.

Spring sales are coming on fast with the approach of quarter day. Those that have already occurred have been, consequent on the low price of wheat and the general depression of trade, dull and heavy. Young store stock in a lean state range from £3 to £14, and cows go on from this figure to £20. Sheep are making from 40s. to 45s. for hoggs, and good ewes rise as high as 54s. The fixtures in April for pure-bred shorthorn sales are Mr. Hodgkinson's, at Morton Grange, on the 7th; Captain Oliver's, at Sholebroke Lodge, on the 13th; and the late Mr. Foljambe's, at Osberton, on the 27th; all of them being under Mr. Thornton's management. In May Mr. Stafford opens with Mr. Charles Howard's and Mr. Tracy's on the 3rd and 5th, and these will be succeeded by Mr. Angell James's herd at Stratford-on-Avon on the 18th; and on the 24th the late Mr. Adcock's herd will come to the hammer at Fardish, near Wellingborough.

The Vale of Berkeley had a large gathering and a good success at the castle on the 11th, when the first of Lord Fitzhardinge's periodical sales of thoroughbred stock was held. The death of Mr. Berkeley, M.P., the day previous, stopped the speeches at the lunch; but, just before the business of the sale commenced, the Gloucestershire men could restrain no longer, and three hearty cheers were given for his Lordship. One young bull, Duke Farewell, realised 50 gs. (J. Pybus), and Baron Waverley went for 47 gs. (H. Monsell). One of the heifers was bought by Mr. Clarke for 40 gs., and the bulls exceeded the average of the heifers by about 30s., the general average of the twenty-seven head being within a fraction of £31. Some pure-bred Berkshire pigs went from £4 to £6 each, and the proceedings terminated with renewed cheers.

The Royal Agricultural Society has issued the schedule of prizes for its meeting, at Oxford, this summer: £3268 is offered in the various classes.

The Dublin spring cattle-show of breeding and fat stock is to be held on April 20, and a large gathering is expected to compete for the two great cups, £340 in money, and 150 medals.

After the malt tax had been introduced in the House of Commons by Colonel Barttelot, an important deputation from the Central Chamber of Agriculture waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said that it was simply impossible to remove the tax altogether, but gave some hope that an endeavour might be made to meet their views and wishes in the next Budget.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

The annual general meeting of the supporters of this institution was held, on Tuesday, at the London Tavern. The Duke of Northumberland, president of the institution, occupied the chair. The meeting was influentially and numerously attended. After some few introductory remarks, the noble chairman observed that it was to him a source of peculiar satisfaction to preside over so large and important a meeting; and, after alluding to some of the salient points in the report, he called on Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary to the institution, who then read the annual report. It stated that since the last report twenty-one new life-boats had been, or were about to be, placed on the coasts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. Carriages and boat-houses had been likewise provided for nearly all the boats. The institution had now 220 life-boats on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland and the Channel Islands. During the past year those boats had rescued no less than 871 persons from various wrecks, nearly the whole of whom were saved under circumstances which would have precluded their being saved by any ordinary boat. Happily, the crews of life-boats continued to feel such confidence in them that it was occasionally difficult to repress the eagerness with which men rushed forward to man the boats. The storms of last year were unusually violent, and shipwrecks, as an inevitable result, very numerous; yet the noble and successful efforts to save life on these occasions were very noteworthy and encouraging. All the great life-boat services last year were accomplished without the sacrifice of a single life amongst the brave and determined men who worked our life-boat fleet. Attention was directed to the continued efforts of the Board of Trade in maintaining and extending the rocket apparatus on the coasts of the United Kingdom. The cordial co-operation of the Admiralty, of the officers and men of the coastguard service, of the local branch committees and honorary secretaries, and of our coast boatmen and fishermen, was also acknowledged. In addition to the 871 lives and thirty-three vessels saved exclusively by the life-boats of the institution, 360 lives were rescued last year by fishing-boats and other means on the coasts and outlying banks of the United Kingdom. For these joint services thirty-eight silver medals and votes of thanks on vellum and £2705 in cash were granted. The number of lives saved during the forty-six years, from the establishment of the institution in 1824 to the end of the year 1869, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it had granted rewards, was 19,080. Since the formation of the society it had expended on life-boat establishments and other means for saving life from shipwreck £240,000, and voted 90 gold and 811 silver medals for saving life, and pecuniary rewards to the amount of £32,300. The total amount of receipts during the year 1869 had been £40,409, and of that sum £12,117 were special gifts to defray the costs of nineteen life-boats. The total expenditure of the society in the same period, including liabilities, had been £34,303, leaving a balance of upwards of £6000 to be added to the funded capital of the institution. It is manifest that a society like this, which needs a permanent income of at least £20,000 a year to keep up its great fleet, must have a large reserve fund to meet eventualities, and to secure in perpetuity a continuance of its great and national work. Upwards of twenty legacies of various amounts had been bequeathed to the institution during the past twelve months. The items of receipt and expenditure were detailed in the financial statement annexed to the report, audited, as usual, by a public accountant. Again the committee reminded the friends of the institution of the noble life-saving fleet of 220 life-boats which it had now under its charge, requiring, as it did, constant supervision to accomplish successfully its great mission, and needing accordingly the continued sympathy and support of the public. The committee confidently believe that this support would not be withheld from them so long as they were enabled to give a satisfactory account of their stewardship. The report having been moved and unanimously adopted, resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the institution were proposed and carried.

Mr. Walpole, one of the inspectors of salmon fisheries, was a witness, yesterday week, before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the working of the Act of 1861. He stated that before the passing of that measure competent persons considered that the value of the fisheries was £30,000 a year, but it was now estimated at over £70,000. This progressive increase he attributed to the beneficial operation of the Act of 1861. The improvement might be traced to three causes—the preservation of the salmon, the removal of obstructions in rivers, and the discontinuance of the pollution which had been poured into them.



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